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No. 17,875 號五十七百八千七萬一第 日六十月七年卯乙 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1915. 四拜禮 號六十二月八年四國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.

Aug. 26th.—Europe (*vid* Siberia), per s.s. NOVARA.
Aug. 28th.—The English mail, per s.s. SARDINIA.

TO DEPART.

Aug. 26th.—Straits, Ceylon, Marseilles and London, at 11 a.m., per s.s. SUWA MARU.
Aug. 26th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. SINKIANG.
Aug. 27th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 9 a.m., per s.s. MIYABARI MARU.
Aug. 27th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 4 p.m., per s.s. NOVARA.
Aug. 28th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 4 p.m., per s.s. SARDINIA.
Aug. 31st.—Philippine Island, Japan *vid* Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada *vid* San Francisco and United Kingdom *vid* Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. CHINA.
Sept. 8th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 11 a.m., per s.s. MONTEAGLE.
Sept. 8th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan *vid* Moji, Victoria, Vancouver and United Kingdom *vid* Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. MONTEAGLE.

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Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [540

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.	
8.00	to 10.00	" ... "	10 "
10.00	to 11.00	" ... "	15 "
11.30	to 12.45 p.m.	... "	15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15	" ... "	10 "
1.15	to 1.45	" ... "	15 "
1.45	to 2.15	" ... "	10 "
2.15	to 5.00	" ... "	15 "
5.00	to 8.10	" ... "	10 "

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.	
10.30	to 11.00	" ... "	10 "
11.30	to 12.00 noon		15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	... "	10 "
1.00 p.m.	to 5.00	" ... "	15 "
5.00	to 6.00	" ... "	10 "
6.00	to 7.00	" ... "	15 "
7.00	to 8.10	" ... "	10 "

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

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General Managers.
Hongkong 12th June, 1915. 1457

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	11 25	Taingtao " At.	"	—	Mon.
		Dairen " At.	"	Th.	Tues.
	$ 14.85	(S.M.R. Trains) Lv.	3.37 p.m.	Thursday	
		Antung " At.	11.28 "		
	$ 11.50	" Lv.	11.40 "		
		Changchun " At.	7.10 a.m.	Friday	
	$ 8.05	(Russian Trains) Lv.	*9.00 "		
		Harbin " At.	*4.00 p.m.		

SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares			Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service from Petrograd.	
	$ 8.05	Harbin (Russian Trains) Lv.	10.10 a.m.	Thursday
		Changchun " At.	4.30 p.m.	
	$ 11.50	" (S.M.R. Trains) Lv.	5.45 "	Friday
		Antung " At.	0.45 a.m.	
	$ 14.95	" Lv.	1.05 "	
		Dairen " At.	9.00 "	
$ 40	$ 25	(S.M.R. Srs.) Lv.	Noon.	Fortnight
	$ 20	Taingtao " At.		
		Shanghai " At.		

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Hongkong, 7th June, 1915. [728

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915 [516

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Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [725

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

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a French Remedy for all Irregularities. Ladies, at all times and in any climate, keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. Insist on your chemist supplying. All Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the World, or post free 6/-. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

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for Ladies
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EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS

PORT OF LONDON.

CONGESTION RELIEVED.

Mr. J. G. Broodbank, Chairman of the Docks and Warehouses Committee of the Port of London Authority, contributes an interesting article to the *Westminster Gazette* on "Progress and Prospects in the Port of London."

"It is satisfactory," says Mr. Broodbank, "to report that during the last week no vessels have been detained in the Thames waiting for berths in the docks. The great rush of wool ships which have had to be dealt with during the last three months has now ceased, and as far as can be judged the amount of shipping arriving in the port during the next month is not likely to involve any serious detentions at Gravesend.

"The clearance of the congested areas at the docks is not in any way due to any falling off in business. This is evident from the fact that the number of men employed on the Port Authority's dock work continues week after week to be about 7,500, as against 5,000 at this time last year.

FULL CARGOES FOR LONDON.

"It may appear to be difficult to reconcile this activity with the fact that the registered tonnage of shipping entering the port continues to show a marked decrease as compared with 12 months previously. The short answer is that a ton of shipping to-day represents far more in cargo to London than it did before the war. For several years past the practice had been growing of shipping companies discharging part cargoes here, then going on to Antwerp and Hamburg to finish discharge and part load there, and then coming back here to finish loading. This not being possible now, full cargoes are being landed and loaded in London.

"A large amount of shipping which counted as two entries before the war is therefore now only counted once, and the shipping figures suffer accordingly. Yet the cargoes manipulated and stored in London from each ship are double what they were. It is the dealing with these much larger cargoes under abnormal conditions which has led to congestion.

WAREHOUSING INCREASES.

"Although prize cargoes and diverted cargoes are now seldom available, the figures of goods housed at the docks still indicate heavy increases as compared with a year ago. In April and May, 1914, the tonnage of such goods was 170,000 tons. During April and May, 1915, the figures had risen to 285,000 tons, an increase of 68 per cent. This has been more or less the relative position ever since it became certain that the Navy would keep the approaches to British ports clear and render the enemy's ports inaccessible.

CONTINUED ACTIVITY.

"The immediate future is equally promising in respect of all classes of goods. The Government purchases of Indian wheat have commenced to be shipped, and several vessels are already homeward bound. Timber began to arrive unexpectedly early. It is now coming in steadily, much of it through Norwegian ports, thereby avoiding the precarious navigation of the Baltic. Archangel has been free from ice for some weeks, and we have information that once the numerous cargoes of supplies for Russia are out of the way shipments of timber will be made for London. The enormous stocks of sugar have been drawn upon, but they will soon be replaced by fresh consignments now on the way from Mauritius, whose resources in this respect have proved invaluable.

UNUSUAL CRAFT.

"In the service of food transit to London some unusual types of craft are being employed. One is the *Nort*, a small motor boat, with 250 tons of sugar from Brazil. Another is the s.s. *Glenmavis*, one of the Canadian Lake steamers, which has found its way to the London Dock, where it is discharging 1,500 tons of canned goods.

"While there are now no vessels waiting at Gravesend, no claim can justly be made that the course of business runs as usual. The discharge and loading of ships under war conditions must take a longer time than usual, though there are cases where something could be done to speed up.

AUTUMN PROSPECTS.

"Though for the time being there is relief in London, the indications all point to the fact that as the autumn comes on the demands upon the port will grow. The autumn and winter are normally the busiest seasons in all the ports of Northern Europe. The war situation will accentuate the position created by the ordinary increased flow of business. New lines are asking for berths in London. Everyone is anxious to prevent a recurrence of the congested position of three months ago.

The Port Authority has done its best to ameliorate the immediate trouble by providing 400,000 ft. of additional shed space. By its programme of improvements initiated four years ago and now in course of being carried out, it has been providing for large expansions of business, and these extensions of accommodation, if they could have been completed, would have been most opportune for the present emergency.

WAR DELAYS IMPROVEMENT.

"Unfortunately the war has considerably hindered the execution of some of these programme improvements, and may yet hinder them still further.

"The higher our efficiency, the more reliable will be the supply of stores, clothing and munitions to the troops and the lower the food prices for the population at home. The recent reduction in the price of grain and the easiness of freights are not unconnected with the gradual disappearance of congestion in the port of London. We hope, therefore, that it may be possible to allow dock extensions works at the port of London now in hand to be completed, thus not only affording the advantages mentioned above, but also enabling accommodation to be given in London to shipping which at present is being accommodated elsewhere with difficulty."

COTTON FOR AMMUNITION.

AN AMERICAN ESTIMATE OF ENORMOUS CONSUMPTION.

Above the initials "R.H.K." an article appears in the New York *Times Annalist* on the extensive use that has been made of cotton in the present war, "one of the greatest surprises of the war" having been the demands made on cotton. For ages this important product was a symbol of home and peace, but in this war it has been playing a part "fully as important as steel, lead, and copper." The writer asserts that a single shot fired from a 14in. gun represents "more than half a bale of cotton," and that the consumption of powder has been at the rate of 3,000,000,000 bales of cotton per year. Following are other interesting points in this contribution:—

"When the war broke out the cotton industry was paralysed because it was felt that the demand for the fibre would be curtailed to an appalling extent. The conjunction of the largest crop on record with the expectation that consumption would be cut down approximately 4,000,000 bales caused a decline to the level of 7 cents in New York, while many farmers sold their crops on the basis of 6 cents in their home markets. Cotton, however, began to show surprising strength about the middle of December. At first this was thought to reflect the substitution of the staple for wool, which was not only scarce but high in price. Army specifications for uniforms, underclothing, and socks were reduced to include a certain proportion of cotton. Along in February it was seen that more powerful influences were at work. Chief among these was the demand for cotton for propulsive ammunition or smokeless powder. Cotton to-day furnishes the basis for propulsive ammunition as distinguished from explosive ammunition. It is the power behind the bullet in the rifle and supplies the force which sends the huge shells on their mission of death and destruction. On account of its high combustion and lack of smoke cotton furnishes a propulsive power greatly superior to the old, black powder used in wars before 1890.

"More ammunition both for small arms and artillery is consumed in one battle in Flanders than was used in some of the great wars of the past. Mr. Lloyd George, in a recent speech in Parliament, stated that the British used up more ammunition in the one battle of Neuve Chapelle than during the whole Boer War. The statistics furnished by specific instances are interesting. The amount of cotton required to fire a 14-inch naval gun is equivalent to 300lb. of cotton. The ordinary bale of cotton is 500lb., and therefore, every shot fired by a 14-inch gun calls for more than half a bale of cotton. One of the great powder experts of America recently told the writer that during the nine hours of the North sea engagement in which the German cruiser *Blucher* was sunk 4,500 bales of cotton were shot away. In the first attack on the Dardanelles in March it was estimated by powder experts that an amount of cotton equivalent to 50,000 bales was consumed by the battleships of the Allies.

"The amounts of cotton consumed by field artillery is enormous. One battery of six-inch guns of the type used by the French army shoots away cotton at the rate of 240lb. per minute. Estimates of the amount of cotton that is being used in the present war are largely conjectural. Sir William Ramsay, in a recent protest against permitting Germany to receive supplies of cotton, made a statement, in which he was supported by other British scientists, to the effect that Germany and Austria were using cotton at the rate of 1,250,000 bales per annum in the manufacture of propulsive ammunition. Inasmuch as the Allies are making even greater expenditure, it has been thought reasonable to assume that the demand by war upon the cotton industry calls for approximately 6,000,000 bales of cotton. This, at least, is the calculation of one of the greatest powder experts in America.

"Before the outbreak of the present war, the average annual consumption of cotton by the powder-making industry was 123,000 bales. This cotton was the ordinary fibre of commerce, but was known as 'linters' the 'fuzz' obtained from cotton seed by the delinting process at the cottonseed-oil mill. The output of linters from the cottonseed-oil mills of the South is around 700,000 bales per annum from a crop of the size produced last year. Powder manufacturers, however, have not only used linters but have used cotton and cotton waste as well. The waste is the inferior fibre obtained from cotton manufacturing establishments during the carding process.

"Smokeless powder was invented in 1832, purely as a laboratory discovery. Its development was attended by numerous accidents in various countries for more than fifty years. In the early eighties, however, the formulas were perfected, and the manufacture was attended with only moderate risk. The use of cotton for smokeless powder has offset to a great extent the falling-off in the normal demand for the staple. At the beginning of the war it was not believed that more that 10,000,000 bales of cotton would be required by the world during the present season. It now seems quite certain that at least 14,000,000 bales will be consumed. On the basis of a consumption of 3,000,000 bales for smokeless powder, it would appear that the demand for military purposes has largely offset the falling-off in the normal demand resulting from the paralysis of industry and commerce."

THE ASSAULT ON NANKING LADIES.

In reply to a memorial from the Minister of Foreign Affairs regarding the incident at Nanking in which three British ladies were injured by a soldier, President Yuan Shih-kai says that over two months have elapsed since the incident and the culprit has not yet been arrested, which is most unsatisfactory. The military and civil authorities are ordered to capture and punish the offender as soon as possible. It is understood that the Government has sanctioned the payment of $100 to the ladies for medical attendance.

LET US BE PRO-BRITISH.

CAN TRADE WITH CHINA BE FREED FROM THE GERMAN CANKER?

A small but highly interesting volume on the subject of "Russia and Democracy: The German Canker in Russia" (By G. de Wesselitsky. With a Preface by Henry Cust. London: W. Heinemann) is published for the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations, of which Mr. Asquith is the Hon. President and the Earl of Rosebery and Mr. Arthur Balfour the Vice-Presidents.

It is a brief survey of ten and a-half centuries of Russian history, showing how the Russian Democracy, of its own free will, founded the Monarchy by appealing to Rurik to secure peace and order in their country, and again, by their free choice, restored the Monarchy when they elected Michael Romanoff as Tsar. The author shows how Alexander II. laid a broad basis for the democratization of the Russian State; how Alexander III., the initiator of the Treaty with France which has proved so useful in the present European crisis, Russified the foreign policy of Russia; and how Nicholas II., by allowing the wishes of his people to reach his ears through their elected representatives and by means of a free Press, placed himself in direct communication with the people.

But the main purpose of the volume is to show the sinister methods adopted by the Prussian statesmen to obtain for Germany a predominating influence in Russia, politically, economically and culturally. Such a revelation of the Machiavellian character of German diplomacy was needed. Though the English people are gradually being awakened to a full sense of the world-wide menace of Germanism by the discovery of spying and plotting with a view to undermine the rule of any and every Power that appeared to stand in her way, few, we are sure, have yet realised how far Germany had secured control of Russian politics and Russian trade. Mr. de Wesseditsky quotes from the letter of a leader of Russian national thought to this effect: "We are living in 'Russlandia,' 'Rossia' (Russia) is yet to be created!" He then proceeds: "That view is unfortunately justified by the more or less disguised resistance which the intentions of the Government, warmly supported by public opinion, are meeting with on the part of certain bureaucratic, financial, commercial and other circles whose interests have become dependent on the continuation of the German influence. To extirpate the results of the German pacific penetration is not found easy, even in the countries where it has been methodically pursued since the day of the restoration of the German Empire. It must needs be infinitely more difficult in Russia, where that penetration began with Peter the Great's 'Reform,' and where for more than two hundred years the Germans occupied a predominant position at Court and in the Government, and were treated as a superior race, entitled to every kind of privilege denied to all other peoples of the Empire. Russia can be de-Germanized only by a determined, unrelenting, systematic action of the Government with an energetic organized concurrence of all Russian citizens. The complete de-Germanization of Russia is the only efficient safeguard against a return of the German influence which would endanger not only the national independence of Russia, but also that of all Europe."

We would heartily recommend the perusal of this small volume to every business man in China and Japan. There are certain aspects of trade and commerce in Hongkong, Shanghai and China, generally that need de-Germanization to-day, and we trust that one outcome of this present war will be to induce the British Chambers of Commerce and the Colonial Governments to appeal to the Imperial Government to free British trade from some of the handicaps put upon it by certain immoral coalitions. We refer to the combinations which, in conjunction with a majority of foreign interests, discriminate in favour of foreign, particularly German, goods, at the expense of British manufactures. It is not necessary to say more at the present time, as ample opportunity will doubtless be afforded to call attention to those trade anomalies which important British companies, for immediate personal gain, have helped to create to the permanent harm of British industries. There is no necessity to be anti-German; but the British trading communities in the Far East might at least be pro-British.

KAISER'S WAR WEALTH.

ENRICHING HIMSELF AT GERMANY'S EXPENSE.

The German statement that the Kaiser's fortune has been considerably reduced by the war is quite contrary to fact, says a correspondent of the *Financial News*.

The Kaiser, he says, has certainly lost heavily through the bankruptcy of the Hamburg-Amerika Line. But even this is only a temporary loss, since he and Herr Ballin hope, by means of the German submarines, to destroy England's mercantile navy and create a monopoly for themselves at the end of the war.

Apart from this temporary loss, the Kaiser has made millions out of the war. He is the largest shareholder in Krupp's, and his enormous profits during the conflict have been steadily sent abroad for investment.

At the beginning of the war he is understood to have invested a large proportion of his disposable funds in American munition factories; so that he is at present drawing large dividends from the supply of munitions to the Allied armies.

None of the holdings is in his own name or in the name of any identifiable agent; but the real holder is William, all the same. Further, he has made extensive investments in American and Canadian land.

Again, the Kaiser is in the spelter ring. He has big investments in several German companies registered at Somerset House.

The Kaiser is in no financial difficulties, if Germany is. If Germany had not been at war the Kaiser would not have had a tenth of the opportunities which he has recently enjoyed of enriching himself at Germany's expense.

AUSTRIAN REQUEST TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE TRADE IN WAR MUNITIONS AND FOOD.

CURIOUS PROPOSALS.

The Austrian Foreign Minister sent the following Note to the American Ambassador in Vienna on June 29:—

The far-reaching effects caused by the fact that for a long time trade in war material has been conducted on the greatest scale between the United States on the one hand and Great Britain and her Allies on the other hand, while both Austria-Hungary and Germany have been completely cut off from the American market, have received the attention of the Austro-Hungarian Government from the very beginning.

Though the Austro-Hungarian Government is convinced that the attitude of the American Government in this matter does not arise from any other intention than that of observing the strictest neutrality and of adapting itself to the rules laid down by international agreements, yet the question arises whether conditions which have arisen in the course of the war, independent of any desire on the part of the American Government, may not have in their effects the results of modifying or even reversing the intentions of the Washington Government.

If the question is answered in the affirmative, and in the opinion of the Austro-Hungarian Government there can be no doubt of its being answered in the affirmative, then the other question arises whether it is not possible or even necessary that appropriate measures be taken to secure complete respect for the wish of the American Government to remain strictly impartial towards both belligerent parties.

A neutral Government cannot allow trade in contraband to go on unhindered if the trade takes such forms or dimensions that the neutrality of the country is thereby endangered. The export of war material from the United States, as it is proceeding in the present war, is not consonant with the definitions of neutrality. The American Government is therefore undoubtedly entitled to prohibit the export of war material.

Regarding the possible objection that American firms are willing to supply Austria-Hungary as well as Germany, but that this is impossible owing to the situation, it may be pointed out that the American Government is no doubt able to redress this state of things. It would be completely sufficient to advise the enemies of Austria-Hungary and Germany that the supply of foodstuffs and raw materials to them would be interrupted if the legitimate trade in these articles between American and neutral Powers was not released.

In conclusion, the Austro-Hungarian Government appeals to the old traditions of the United States and the uninterrupted good relations and friendship between the Dual Monarchy and America for a thorough examination of the present Note.

WELSH SOLDIERS' CHORUS.

THE MARCH OF THE MEN OF HARLECH.

The Times of the 26th ult. says:—

No military band was needed on Saturday in the London streets when 80 men of the Welsh Guards arrived at Victoria from Caterham and marched, singing, though the streets to Paddington. The men comprised the glee party of the Welsh Guards. They were nearly all colliers before enlisting, and without exception belonged to Welsh choirs. The officers of the regiment, including Lord Harlech, commanding, give the party every encouragement.

The men sang their way through the streets, and thousands of people assembled to see them and hear them. Lord Clive brought the men to Victoria where they were met by Captain Osmond Williams, D.S.O., who marched them to Paddington, where Lord Harlech joined them.

Marching out of Victoria Station the tune struck up was the historic "Y Sospan Fach" ("The Little Saucepan") sometimes known as "Dai Bach y Soldier," or "Little David is a Soldier." This was the favourite tune, and the beauty of the singing was notable. From Constitution-hill to Hyde Park the Welshmen in the crowd stouted "Bravo, y Cymraeg," and then a halt was called and the men were complimented on their smart appearance by Sir Osmond Williams, the father of Captain Osmond Williams. Thousands of people gathered round while the contingent, led by their conductor, Private W. T. Jones, of Cardiff, sang "Cydgan y Morwyr" (The Sailors' Chorus), followed by the beautiful setting of "Jesu, lover of my soul." The crowd burst into ringing cheers as the men stepped off again to the stirring "Sospan Fach."

Another favourite song was "The March of the Men of Harlech," said to be the finest war march in the world, and incidentally an appropriate compliment to the ancient family to which the regiment's commander belong were sung. In Edgware-road a little gathering of Welsh milkmen clattered their cans and yelled "Cymru am byth," and one of them insisted on accompanying the men to the station with his barrow.

There was a great gathering of Welshmen at Paddington, the platforms being crowded. Mr. Ellis Griffith, M.P., was among those who welcomed the party. A miniature Eisteddfod was held on the platform. Private Jones gathered his men as if for a test piece, and, beating time with bayonet, conducted the men through "In absence." The cheers which followed the chorus were interspersed with loud cries of "Hen Wlad Fy Nhaddau." The national anthem of Cymru was given in conclusion.

Cigarettes, pipes, etc., were presented to the men by admirers, and there were many voluntary helpers going round with buckets of water and cups. The musical spirit could not be restrained, however, and in the train the Welshmen still sang on.

Private Price has composed a song which will be sung at a concert in Cardiff. It is to the air of "The Men of Harlech," and begins:—

"Men of Cardiff, we're competing
At Berlin Eisteddfod meeting."

AT THE TOWER.

SLEEPING ON A BENCH WITHOUT CUSHIONS.

The case was resumed in the Summary Court yesterday of the action in which F. K. Tata, Queen's Building, sues F. Bullock, of the Naval Yard, for $55.41, being amount due as follows:—To rent of furnished premises, known as the Tower of Queen's Building, $53.00; electric light $2.41 and $1 for scavenger's expenses, making a total of $55.41. There was a counter-claim totalling $75.00; made up of $50 for alleged breach of contract, $16 as expenses for removing from the Tower, the balance being made up of several small items for repairs.

Mr. Haywood (of Mr. Leo d'Almada's office) was for plaintiff, defendant conducting his own case.

The plaintiff was further cross-examined by defendant.

Mr. Bullock—You told the Court last time that you slept on a bench on the top floor; is that correct?—Yes.

You do not wish to convey to the Court that it was a common wooden bench you were forced to sleep upon; what kind of a bench was it?—A blackwood bench with cushions, but I do not sleep on the cushions.

Did you not always sleep on the bench before we went to the Tower?—Yes, always.

Answering further questions plaintiff said Sir Paul Chater, who was the owner of the tower, did not object to putting gas in. Sir Paul Chater had not at any time forbidden him to sublet the tower.

You had a number of dogs on the roof, didn't you?—Yes.

And where did you keep them?—In the roof tower.

When you were about to let the premises to me for $50 a month you spoke of verandahs, balconies and so on; did you not keep your dogs under the balcony?—No, I did not.

Plaintiff denied that he asked defendant to leave the premises; the suggestion came from defendant. He (plaintiff) did tell the defendant that he could leave at any time.

Why did you try to get rid of me when you let the premises to me for six months?—I did not want you to leave; you said you would leave in June because you would not pay $50 a month.

Mr. Haywood then went into the witness-box and said that on June 2nd there was an interview in his office between plaintiff, defendant, Mr. Leo d'Almada and himself. Defendant went into all the complaints he had made and after a consultation it was agreed between them that in consequence of the differences existing between the parties the defendant should leave the tower at the end of June; that he should pay a reduced rental of $40 for May and $50 for June. Also, that plaintiff should be at liberty to take an inventory of his furniture and effects. This was agreed to and the defendant then left the office. The agreement was a complete settlement of all disputes, because the parties could not get on well together. Defendant promised him personally that he would leave the tower by the end of June.

Mr. Bullock—We did not get on very well together, did we, Mr. Haywood, when I came to see you?—I know that you were very rude.

Did you make any threats?—No, none whatever, except to issue a writ.

Did not you say you would issue a distress warrant immediately, and also issue a warrant against my son unless I made a settlement?—No, I did not; I threatened legal proceedings, that was all, unless the rent was paid.

I am sorry to have to cross-examine you in this way Mr. Haywood—I don't in the least mind. (Laughter).

You say you did not mention my son's name?—Not at all; I was not aware that you had a son.

Defendant, in the course of his evidence, said that plaintiff asked him for the six months' rent in advance, $300 but he said he would pay as it became due at the end of each month. His family and himself went into the Tower on the understanding that plaintiff would be going out to make room for them. He did not go out, and then plaintiff made the suggestion that he would reduce the rent to $40 a month if he could remain in the premises. Evidently plaintiff did not take this agreement, for he soon began to show annoyance and commenced to remove the furniture little by little. This went on for a whole month and became so bad that it made him (defendant) ill. After plaintiff left the annoyance continued, for he waited on the stairs for him (defendant) each morning and endeavoured to drag him into an argument. Subsequently plaintiff met him in the street, was very insulting, and said he was placing the matter in the hands of his solicitor. Defendant denied that he was party to any agreement which was made to the effect that he should leave the tower and give plaintiff possession. He had no inclination to leave the tower, and was of the opinion that he could not lawfully do so until six months had expired. He had been forced out of the premises.

His lordship remarked that the whole point was as to whether there was or was not an agreement between the parties. He thought plaintiff would have to pay the amounts mentioned in the counter-claim for repairs done.

Cross-examined by Mr. Haywood defendant said that he was a solicitor, as he had previously stated, and he had practised as a solicitor in Ontario. The reason he was conducting the case himself was because he could not afford the expense of a solicitor; it was not out of egoism or conceit.

The case was adjourned until to-day when Mr. Leo d'Almada will be called to give evidence as to what transpired at the office interview.

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

WOMEN SMUGGLERS.

In connection with the seizure by Revenue Officer Wilden of 650 tae's of prepared opium on a sampan lying off Wanchai, two women who were arrested on the boat were yesterday sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON EUROPEAN WOMAN

Mrs. Pilos Latorena, of Haiphong Road, Kowloon, prosecuted a Chinese fruit-dealer at the Magistracy yesterday for assault. It appeared for the prosecution's side of the story that the complainant went to the defendant's stall to buy fruit. The lady took up some bananas, and offered a certain price, with which the defendant was apparently very dissatisfied. He roughly snatched the fruit from her, and in the action cut her finger. The case was remanded.

ARMED ROBBERY AT WANCHAI.

Inspector Gordon charged three Chinese at the Magistracy yesterday with armed robbery at a house in Lung Wan Street, in the Wanchai district. The prosecution allege that the three men gained access to the house by climbing a water-pipe, and breaking through the cook-house window. They seized the inmates, two women, and threatened to stab them with daggers that they carried if they made a noise. A girl who happened to be sleeping in the room became alarmed, and screamed. The inhabitants of the upper floor heard her cries, and blew police whistles, whereupon the robbers decamped. A lukong who answered the whistles saw the men emerge from the house, and arrested one of them. The other two were taken into custody later, daggers being found on both of them. The case was adjourned.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wah Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:—

T. T. from Kuala Lumpur	$ 5,000.00
Per Mr. Cheng Chi Yung of Messrs. Him Wo, Bangkok ...	3,000.00
Ng King Tak Tong	100.00
Ling Nam Commercial Guild of Weihaiwei $20 (2nd contribution)	18.30
Sing Ho School	18.00
Mr. Chan Wun Tong	1.00
Already acknowledged	$484,491.74
Total	$502,629.04

A NEW SINO-FRENCH TREATY.

According to a Peking telegram the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the French Minister at Peking have entered into a treaty to render mutual help in the prevention of any rebellion in each other's territory. The substance of the treaty is said to be as follows:—

(1) Should any revolutionary party or outlaws of either of the two countries be found to assemble in the territory of the other country, the authorities of that other country shall disperse them.

(2) Both contracting Powers mutually agree to impose strict restrictions each within its own territory in regard to any action or movement that may disturb the peace of the other Power.

(3) Armed revolutionaries or outlaws of one country escaping to the other country shall be apprehended and imprisoned for a fixed period of time, after which they shall be expelled.

(4) Extradition of prisoners is mutually agreed to.

(5) Prohibition of the secret transport of arms and ammunition from one country to the other is to be enforced.

THE SINO-AMERICAN OIL CORPORATION.

PROGRESS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

In view of persistent rumours that the negotiations between the Chinese Government and the Standard Oil Co. have been broken off and that the preliminary agreement regarding prospecting in Shensi has lapsed, the National Oil Bureau has issued a denial saying that Hsiung Hsi-ling, director of the Oil Bureau, has been compelled to leave for Hunan to visit his mother who is seriously ill, while Mr. Bemis, one of the directors of the Standard Oil Co., has gone to the United States to lay the particulars of the negotiations before the head office of the Company.

Meanwhile the works at Yenchang have been carried on without the withdrawal of any American experts who are now working two new wells at Huailiho and Tunchiatsum. A final agreement will be entered into when good oil deposits have been discovered which would justify the formation of the proposed Sino-American Oil Corporation.—*Reuter.*

The head master of Bradfield College (England) has announced that the boys who have volunteered to make shells for the Government, and even to devote part of their holidays to the work, will begin almost directly. Over 1,000 Old Bradfield Boys are serving their country, for which more than fifty have already given their lives.

THE TRAGEDY AT SHANGHAI.

ACCUSED COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The Police Court proceedings in connection with the Shanghai tragedy were completed on the 20th inst.' before Mr. G. W. King, Magistrate. The case for the prosecution was closed after Mr. R. C. Young, of the Public Works Department, had proved certain plans of the house in Kweuming Road, where the tragedy took place.

His worship then observed that he had now to frame a charge against the accused; and he asked whether Macfarlane would require time for consulting his counsel as to what course he should take.

Mr. Ellis, who is now representing the accused, replied that he did not require any time, having already had instructions from the accused as to what course he would pursue.

His worship pointed out that no evidence had been given as to the nature of the wounds Mrs. Peden received.

Mr. Newman replied that the evidence had not been given because they were so slight.

His worship—You didn't call the doctor who attended her?

Mr. Newman—No. I did not think that was necessary. There was no penetration.

His worship—I should know that before I frame a charge. The witness said she did not know whether the shot was inside or not.

Mr. Newman—Neither Mrs. Peden nor the doctor were able to say whether the shot had entered or not.

His worship—I assumed from what the witness said that there was actual penetration. If it was not so, the charge will have to be altered from "wounding" to "shooting at."

His worship then framed and read over to the accused three charges:—(1) That he did feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought kill and murder his wife; (2) that he did feloniously shoot at Elizabeth Peden with intent to murder; and (3) that he did feloniously shoot at Mary Ann Nevie with intent to murder.

Having been cautioned and asked whether he had anything to say, accused answered: "I reserve my defence." He was then formally committed to take his trial in the Supreme Court.

A MONARCHICAL SYSTEM IN CHINA.

OPINION DIVIDED IN PEKING.

The inaugural meeting of the Chouanhui or Society for Peace has been postponed. The majority of its members are minor officials and, with the exception of one or two of the promoters, no high officials have so far identified themselves with the Society. Opinion in Peking is sharply divided on the subject of the establishment of a Monarchy. Some opponents suggest the punishment of the promoters of the movement, but the authorities, however, have so far taken no steps in the matter.—*Reuter.*

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

INSPECTION OF ARMS.

Members of No. 2 Section Arty. Batty. will return their rifles and bayonets to Headquarters *before 10 a.m.* on Friday, 27th instant, for inspection. They will be ready for re-issue on Saturday, 28th instant.

PARADES.

Parades for Thursday, 26th instant:—

5.30 p.m.—Recruits of all units (except Right Section M. G. Co. and Signalling Section) who have not been passed out, Squad Drill and Rifle exercises at Headquarters under Sergt. Major Higby.

Remainder—*All.*

DETAIL.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—

On duty until morning of 31st instant—H. K. V. R.

Next for duty—No. 1 Sec. Art. Batty. and Left Sec. M. G. Co.

Officer on duty—Capt. Armstrong.

Detention Camp, Kowloon:—

On duty until morning of 31st instant—H. K. V. R.

Next for duty. Officer on duty.

Aug. 31st—Scouts Co.,	Capt. Hutchison.
Sept. 1st— do.	Lieut. Murphy.
2nd— do.	Capt. Stewart.
3rd—No. 1 Sec. Arty. Batty. and Left Sec. M. G. Co	Capt. Wolfe.
4th—Centre Sec. M. G. Co.	Capt. Wood.
5th—Civil Service Co.	Capt. Churchill.
6th—No. 2 Sec. Arty. Batty.	Capt. Scott.

Orderly Officer 31st Aug. to 7th Sept.—Lieut. Kennett.

Orderly Sergt. 31st Aug. to 7th Sept.—Sergt. Bullock.

G. E. STEWART, Captain,
Adjutant, H.K.V. Corps.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES (CENTRAL POLICE STATION—6 P.M.)

Thursday, August 26th—Recruits of Indian Co., under Sergeant-Major.

Friday, August 27th—Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons, Chinese Co., with rifles.

PORTUGUESE COMPANY.

All members of the Portuguese Company are requested to meet the D.S.P. at the Magistracy at 6.15 p.m. to-day, Thursday, August 26th. The parade fixed for this date is cancelled.

POLICE RESERVE BAND.

The following, having joined for that purpose, are attached to the Band:—A. J. M. Rodrigues, I. M. da Costa, F. A. Rosario, D. J. M. Fernandes, J. C. Rozario, C. H. Osmund, P. J. M. Rodrigues, P. N. Sequeira, F. P. Sequeira, R. O. Gutierrez, S. F. Pinna and J. D. Osmund.

These will parade for Squad Drill under Crown-Sergeant C. M. S. Alves on Friday, August 27th, at 6 p.m.

SPECIAL SERVICE STAFF.

Members of the Police Reserve willing to train for Special Service should apply in the first place in writing to the D. S. P. Applicants should have some expert knowledge of either or any of the following and kindred matters:—

Sketching, Photography, Languages, Shorthand, First Aid, Plan-making, Elementary Electricity and Chemistry, etc.

F. C. JENKIN,
D. S. P. (Reserve).

THE WINNING OF S.W. AFRICA.

GENERAL BOTHA'S DISCLOSURES.

GERMAN DESIGNS ON THE UNION.

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

CAPE, TOWN, July 25th.

General Botha's speech at the banquet given by the citizens in his honour evoked extraordinary enthusiasm, and was chiefly remarkable for its revelations of German designs on the Union and its exposure of German atrocities against natives in Damaraland, thus emphasizing the vital importance that the conquered territory should ultimately pass into the Union. The same point was urged by General Smuts, who declared, amid thunders of cheers, that if German South-West Africa did not belong to the Union, the Union would ultimately belong to German South-West Africa.

General Botha said that the Union entered the war for the same principles of self-preservation, honour, and liberty as the Empire. One of the most interesting discoveries in German South-West Africa was a map showing the redistribution of the world after the "Peace of Rome, 1916." It placed the whole of Africa south of the equator as a great German Empire. There was a small portion segregated as a Boer reserve.

This and other indications of the same character showed the German designs upon the Union, and what faith could be placed in their word. It was established that Maritz had sent a delegate to German South-West Africa in 1913 ("Shame") and had received an encouraging reply. Before the war broke out the rebellion was brewing, and in these circumstances, Maritz sent a delegate to inquire how far the rebels would be able to obtain assistance in artillery, arms, and ammunition, and how far the independence of South Africa would be guaranteed.

THE KAISER'S MESSAGE.

Then, continued General Botha, according to information which he received, correspondence took place between the Governor of German South-West Africa and the Kaiser. The Kaiser's answer was as follows:—

I will not only acknowledge the independence of South Africa, but I will even guarantee it, provided the rebellion is started immediately.

"When one hears such guarantees" said the General, "one feels inclined to say 'Poor Belgium!' Thank God their designs have been frustrated, thanks to the people of this country. So long as the people of South Africa maintain their honour, we need not fear the future."

GERMAN BRUTALITIES.

General Botha proceeded to emphasize the value of the territory won, the good part of which far exceeded in extent the useless portion. He gave horrifying details of German barbarism shown towards the natives, and declared his intention to open a full inquiry into the circumstances of the Herero rebellion, where the Germans on their own admission killed 21,000 Hereros on the pretext that they had massacred German women and children, whereas their records showed that only one child was so killed. He told how the Bastards under Cornelius Vanwyk refused the German demand that they should act as guards for those of the British forces who were taken prisoners. Eventually they did so under protest, but abandoned guard duty and were pursued by the Germans who wantonly murdered Cornelius and his little son and daughter.

General Botha ridiculed the idea that there was the slightest danger in the terms of surrender. South Africa must not be small minded in that regard. Enthusiasm ran high as General Botha concluded:—

"A great work is still lying ahead. The people of South Africa must show the world that she stands for freedom and justice and be prepared to make sacrifices for the cause when appealed to. As far as I am concerned, if I stand alone, I am going to continue in the policy that I have pursued."

GENERAL SMUTS'S SPEECH.

The audience was fortunate in hearing a striking speech from General Smuts, who, narrating the difficulties of the campaign, pointed out that it would have been shorter but for—(1) The rebellion; (2) the menace of the German Pacific Squadron until the British Navy had asserted its supremacy; (3) the breakdown of the transport after the battle of Riet.

The cost of the campaign, he said, was £16,000,000 and it was amply worth the outlay. German South-West Africa was capable of supporting a large white population. "But we had secured more; we had done our duty. Had we resigned when the spectre of rebellion was already stalking through the land there would have been bloodshed and civil war on a scale impossible to conceive. We ensured the peaceful development of South Africa at a price not too high."

EQUALITY OF SACRIFICE.

General Smuts and General Botha both emphasized the extraordinary coincidence in the number killed with English names, 126, and with Dutch names, 126; the number of wounded, English, 273, Dutch, 275; showing how the two races stood shoulder to shoulder. General Smuts concluded on the same note as General Botha. He emphasized our plain and simple duty to help the Empire in the struggle to rid Western civilization of the curse of militarism, and he hoped that the people would send a force worthy of South Africa.

The staff of the Bank of England has been overwhelmed with work in connexion with the Loan, and the pressure will continue for many months. We hope, says a contemporary, that the men who are working from nine in the morning up to midnight and seven days a week will receive due recognition as war-workers. They are "doing their bit" cheerfully; but the strain on them is very heavy.

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VINO DE PASTO

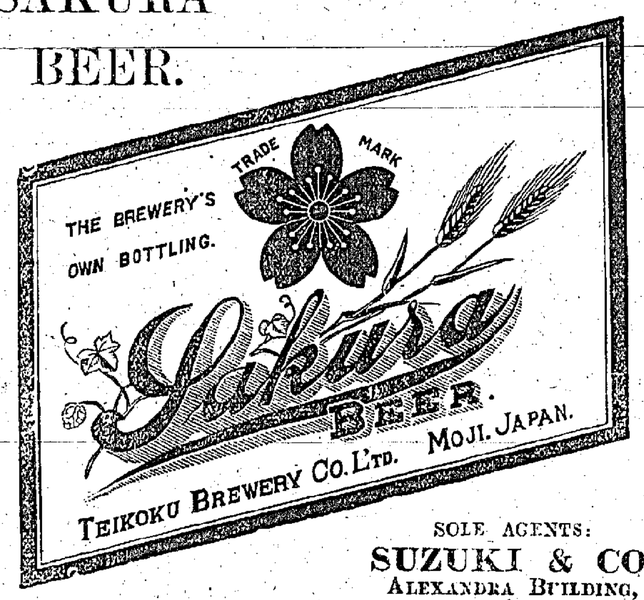
DRY, PALE, EXCELLENT DINNER WINE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

WINE, SPIRIT & CIGAR MERCHANTS,

[22

SAKURA BEER.



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SUZUKI & CO.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDING,

TEL. No. 468.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1915. [855

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of MR. A. G. SMITH, Chief Officer of the S.S. "CHUNSANG," that he will not be Responsible for any Debts incurred by his wife.

GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON,
Solicitor for Mr. A. G. SMITH.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1915. [897

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITER, Yost Visible, for sale cheap. Nearly new, and in perfect condition; seen any time.

GRANT & Co.,
6, Des Vœux Road Central.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1915. [898

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"BLOEMFONTEIN,"

Captain W. H. Dormaud, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 1st Sept.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN Days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st Sept. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1915. [99

WANTED.

DOCTOR for trip to Swatow and Singapore.

For further particulars please apply to—

MESSRS. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1915. [893

WANTED.

JAPANESE, 31 years of age, Married, Seeks position as General Work Assistant or Bookkeeper. Experience on Accounting Staff of Bank and as Clerk of Shipyard. Full investigation courted. Salary to be settled after trial.

Write— O. SAKAI,
No. 11, D'Aguilar Street.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [871

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS ($16,000,000)

AND

SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS ($8,000,000).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are hereby notified that the Interest Instalment for the month of August amounting to Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand ($120,000) has been duly received by the Undersigned and brought to Loan Service Account.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of National Loans.
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 16th August, 1915. [889

FOR SALE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.'s GODOWNS, Nos. 1 and 2, connected by covered alleyway—located on Section B Marine Lot No. 243, Kennedy Town, Crown Rent $160.00 per annum, together with permanent STEEL PIER opposite Godowns, and upon which the Crown Rent is $300.00 per annum.

STEAM LAUNCH "AMERICA," in first class condition, having been stripped and thoroughly overhauled in 1914.

2 BUOYS WITH THEIR MOORINGS, both in first class condition, having been recently thoroughly overhauled and relaid with new mooring chains.

For further information apply to—

R. C. MORTON,
Agent.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [888

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

892

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bores and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLET SHOT. From No. 10 to SSSG. at $6, $7 and $7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [509

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, JANUARY to JUNE, 1915. With INDEX. Price $7.50.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANY

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on SATURDAY, the 28th August, 1915, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to the 30th June, 1915, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st to 28th August, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1915. [869

G. R.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Government are prepared to let as Offices to suitable tenants, ROOMS Nos. 5, 6 and 7, on the Top Floor of the POST OFFICE BUILDING (New Government Offices) in Pedder Street on a YEARLY tenancy.

Further particulars and conditions of letting may be obtained on application at the Office of the Director of Public Works.

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1915. [897

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738

SAVE YOUR BLADES

GIVE YOUR RAZOR A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

75 Cts. per Dozen.

Remember we do all kinds of grinding and edge making. We sharpen Clippers, Shears, Scissors, Pocket Knives, Surgical Instruments, etc.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915. [667

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BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

16

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road.

Apply—

CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705

TO LET.

OFFICES in ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour Immediate possession.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace Kowloon.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915 [45

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

HOUSES in "TORRES BUILDINGS," Kowloon. Cheap rental.

Apply to—

SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1915. [901

TO LET.

THE Premises No. 88, SHAMEEN, B.C., Canton, comprising DWELLING HOUSE, GODOWNS and OUTHOUSES lately occupied by Messrs. F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [891

TO LET.

ONE ROOM, Seymour Road, suitable for a Lady or Bachelor. No board.

Apply to—

"S.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1915. [885

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.

Apply—

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875

TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room, immediate possession, house in excellent order. Tennis Court and Garden.

Apply—

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876

TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOREBANK EAST, No. 166, THE PEAK. Tennis Court. From September.

Apply— No. 18,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [870

OFFICES TO LET.

NO. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD, 1st Floor.

Apply—

JOSEPH BROTHERS.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1915. [867

TO LET.

FROM 1st September, that part of the building known as "STONEHENGE," No. 5, Robinson Road, now in the occupation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, particularly suitable for a Boarding House.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1915. [847

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN.

ONE THREE-ROOMED FLAT, also Good Office and Godown accommodation.

Apply—

T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.,
Canton.
Canton, 26th July, 1915. [798

TO LET.

FROM 1st September next, desirable SIX and EIGHT ROOMED Residences in Broadwood and Wong-Nei-Chong Roads, the latter commanding a Fine View of the Race Course.

For terms and particulars, apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [767

NOTICE.

TO LET—A HOUSE at Observatory Villas Kowloon.

Apply to—

ARRATOON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [728

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 1, DUDDELL STREET, for Office or Dwellings.

Apply within.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession in October next. English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

"PENYRHEW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House, with Tennis Court.

2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

FLATS, in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1915. [853

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.

58, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT."

21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply, etc.,

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S

PYERIS.

(*Registered.*)

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price. Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring
There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—*Pope.*

PINTS 85 CTS. PER DOZ.

SPLITS 50 CTS. " "

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

ÆRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

13

MARRIAGE.

PARSONS-BIRD.—At St. Nicholas Church, Newchwang, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Henry Hibberd, FRANK STANLEY, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. FRANCIS PARSONS, Chalfont, St. Giles, Bucks., to MARGARET JOHNSTONE, only daughter of the late R. S. BIRD and Mrs. BIRD, Duns, Berwickshire.

[896.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 26TH, 1915.

MONARCHY OR REPUBLIC?

WE notice that the question of the advisability of the restoration of the monarchy in China is being academically discussed in the Northern papers especially in connection with a manifesto issued by a newly-formed Society, known as the Society for Promoting Peace, in which Dr. GOODNOW, the American Adviser to the Chinese Government, was cited as having advised the PRESIDENT that "a monarchical system of government is to be preferred to a republican system for China." We observe that the *Peking Gazette* has published an interview with Dr. GOODNOW, which our contemporary in a prefatory note says defines his attitude on the subject of a monarchical restoration in China in terms which forbid the further citation of his name in support of the thesis we have quoted above. This is perhaps a little too categorical, for while it appears that Dr. GOODNOW has not advised the restoration of the Monarchy, the statement of his views on the general question of what is the best form of government for China supplies strong arguments in support of the thesis with which his name has been so prominently associated in the newspaper discussions of the subject. We are told that Dr. GOODNOW expressed it as his opinion that conditions in China made difficult the orderly development of republican government; because, among other things, of the general lack of knowledge of the people and their long subjection to autocratic rule. He said that from some points of view it had been unfortunate that China could not have carried further the experiment—begun by the Manchus—of developing gradually constitutional government under a monarchy, but that probably under the conditions existing after the Revolution, the establishment of a republic was unavoidable. "When asked his opinion as to the expediency of re-establishing a monarchy in China in the near future, he said that the change could be justified only because under a monarchy the question of the succession to the executive power, the most dangerous question in republics, might possibly be more satisfactorily solved than was probable under any sort of republican government which was likely to be established in this country. The settlement of this question had often, particularly in some of the South and Central American States, led to civil war which had as its result the worst form of government known, viz., that of the military dictator. China could not afford to permit civil war or great disorder, as this would almost certainly lead to foreign intervention with the probable loss of political independence." There is really nothing very new or original in these views. Most foreign observers, and no doubt the great majority of Chinese who think at all on the political future of the country, recognise the grave dangers to China involved in this important question of the succession to executive power. YUAN SHIH KAI, though nominally President of a Republic, rules as an autocrat. He has for some time now been governing without a Parliament. By proclamations he abolished not only the national parliament but also the local governing bodies which the creators of the Republic set up after the Revolution of 1911, and though arrangements appear to be now in progress for the restoration of a Parliament we shall doubtless find that the functions of this new national body will be advisory rather than legislative, and that all real power and authority will continue to remain in the PRESIDENT's hands. So long as YUAN SHIH KAI lives, the system of government in China is likely to remain what it is to-day, virtually a monarchical system—and no serious student of affairs can doubt that China has the form of government it at present needs. No one will disagree with Dr. GOODNOW when he says that conditions in China make difficult the orderly development of republican government, because, among other things, of the general lack of knowledge and the long subjection of the people to autocratic rule. But in Dr. GOODNOW's opinion—and here again he will have the support of all thinking men—a restoration of the monarchy in China would be justified only on condition:—

(*a.*)—That the change be acceptable both to the thinking people of China and to the Foreign Powers, in order that it might not meet with such opposition as would lead to disorder;

(*b.*)—That the succession to the throne be so fixed that no doubt could arise on the death of the monarch as to who would succeed. If we might judge from European experience, the only proper method of fixing the succession is to give it to the eldest son of the monarch or, in default of sons, to the eldest nearest male relative;

(*c.*)—That the monarchy established be a limited constitutional monarchy, which, while for the moment vesting large powers in the Crown, would permit of the gradual development of greater popular government. The re-establishment of the former autocratic monarchy in China could not be regarded as promising any improvement over present conditions.

And "present conditions," we may take it from this, are no great improvement on the former autocratic monarchy, viewed from the standpoint of the democrat, though the many proofs which YUAN SHIH KAI has given to the country of his capacity to rule and of his enlightened recognition of the country's needs if she is to progress and take her proper place in the council of nations warrant us in saying that the change has been to the country's advantage. The danger of the position is that the peace of China is considered to hang on the life of one man. In the event of YUAN SHIH KAI's death, who is to succeed him? Can the four years of republican government be said to have brought into prominence any Chinese statesman whom the country would unanimously welcome as YUAN's successor? It can hardly be said that the Vice-President, LI YUAN HUNG, has had many opportunities of recommending himself to the country as in all respects eminently qualified to succeed to the chief executive post, and there is only too much reason to anticipate grave trouble whenever the time should come to make a choice of a successor to YUAN. The problem is one that cannot well be ignored, and we take the present wide discussion of the subject to indicate that some effort is being made to find a timely solution of the question which will safeguard China from the grave disorders to which questions of this character have all too frequently led in the republics of Central and South America. Dr. GOODNOW when asked whether the conditions he had outlined could be met in China at present, frankly confessed that he did not know enough about the country or of Chinese opinion to be able to express an opinion of any value, and he, therefore, left that question to be answered by those who do know China's conditions and are responsible for her destinies.

A mail for Europe *viâ* Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

A troop of Boy Scouts has been formed in connection with the Shanghai Jewish school.

Mr. A. J. Mackintosh Shaw, of Shanghai, has obtained a commission as Captain in the 14th King's Royal Rifles. On June 29th he was at Madras on his way to the front.

A typhoon warning was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 12.30 p.m. yesterday, notifying a cyclone or typhoon over or near Naha moving N. or N.N.E.

Miss Margaret Johnstone Bird, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Tutcher, of Hongkong, was married on the 17th inst. at St. Nicholas' Church, Newchwang, to Mr. Frank Stanley Parsons, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.

Mr. E. Ralphs, Hon. Secretary, St. John Ambulance Association, acknowledges with thanks, receipt of fifty dollars contributed by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak to the Association's "War Fund for the Wounded."

We regret to record the death of Sister Theodora Lucian at the Italian Convent yesterday afternoon after a short illness. The funeral takes place this evening, the cortege leaving the Convent in Caine Road between 5.30 and 6 p.m.

The joint Honorary Secretaries of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas, in the name of the Central Committee, desire to tender to the members of the Swatow Branch their hearty thanks for the generous contribution made in patriotic response to the League's appeal.

Members of the Portuguese Platoons of the Police Reserve, under Inspector d'Almada, took part in the celebrations at Macao yesterday, the occasion being the presentation of a standard to the Macao Volunteers. The Special Police created a most favourable impression.

Mr. H. E. Pollard, of the Public Works Department, Shanghai, who was gazetted as a Second-Lieutenant in the 7th Service Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, has been transferred to the Royal Engineers, and left England on June 7th with the 133rd Fortress Company of the British Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.

The N.K.K. Steamship Co. has just put on the Hankow run a new steamer with a cargo capacity of 4,600 tons measurement and 2,200 tons deadweight. The steamer, which was built at the Osaka Iron Works, has excellent passenger accommodation for Chinese and European passengers. The first-class Chinese saloon is fitted up in Chinese style.

Mr. H. G. Mansel-Pleydell, who joined the Chinese Customs service just before the outbreak of war last year, was transferred to Mukden on August 1st, to learn the Chinese language, resigned the service on October 14th to join the colours, has been awarded the Military Cross and gazetted Captain. Mr. Mansel-Pleydell had previous military experience with the Officers' Training Corps.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A STRANGE CLUSTER OF STARS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

HONGKONG, August 25th.

SIR,—Have any of your readers noticed the strange cluster of stars or comet which has been appearing every evening in the eastern sky? With a strong telescope it appears as a big bright star with two or three stumpy tails or flashes, which change position and vary in magnitude. The big star has a blood-red globular patch at its extremity, and has a tail consisting of three bright stars in a straight line surrounded by a cluster of minute stars. This star can be observed any time between 9 and 11 p.m.

Will the Director of the Observatory or some local star-gazer, who possesses a more powerful telescope, explain what is the cause of the globular patch of red?—Yours truly,

STAR.

Captain Bean, the "official reporter" with the Australian contingent, in a message to the Commonwealth papers, states that one attack in Gallipoli was made according to German methods, the troops keeping in line by means of a marching tape. One tape could be seen thirty yards from the Australian lines, with twenty or thirty dead men lying along it.

THE WAR.

STRENGTH OF GERMAN ARMY.

3,200,000 IN FIGHTING LINE.

GERMAN TRANSPORTS SUNK BY RUSSIANS.

NO EXCUSE FOR TORPEDOING THE "ARABIC."

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN GERMANY.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STRENGTH OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

LONDON, August 25th.

A matter of most vital interest since the outbreak of the war has been the strength of the German Army. There has been much controversy on the subject and many very inaccurate estimates have been hazarded.

Reuter's Agency now learns, from the best information available, that at the end of July there were on the Western front 1,800,000 Germans, and on the Eastern front 1,100,000 Germans, and probably 1,120,000 Austrians, making a total of 3,200,000 Germans.

This is the largest number that Germany, with all her preparations and resources, has been able to fully equip.

German began with 8,000,000 available for military service. She had lost effectively 1,500,000 in a year of war. Germany had at the beginning of June 3,200,000 men in reserve, but since that date she has lost very heavily.

The reserve comprises units for filling the gaps in the Landsturm and Landwehr in garrison fortifications, lines of communication, munition workers, Government servants, railwaymen etc. It remains to be seen whether Germany is able to put more than the present 3,200,000 in the fighting line fully equipped and supplied.

Beyond these total figures must be added the 1916-17 classes of recruits, but these do not exceed 400,000 each, as many have already volunteered.

An interesting fact is that the Germans have filled the gaps with second and third line troops: consequently it is impossible to speak with accuracy of the German first line troops. It is safer to regard all Germans in the firing line as of the same quality.

It is noteworthy that at least 400,000 Germans have been killed. The casualties to May 31st totalled 1,672,000.

THE BALKAN NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, August 25th.

The utmost reticence is maintained concerning the negotiations affecting the Balkan States, but there is some reason to believe that Serbia has shown a more conciliatory disposition which may be the beginning of a wider agreement embracing Bulgaria and Greece.

GREEK PEOPLE OUT FOR WAR.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM FOR ALLIES.

ATHENS, August 24th.

Reuter's Agency has been informed by active Greek politicians who have arrived in England that the whole of Greece is calling for war, and there is the greatest enthusiasm for the Allies. There is fast growing a dislike of Germany owing to her association with the traditional enemy of Greece—Turkey—whose expulsion of thousands of Greeks from Asia Minor has produced fierce resentment in Greece, while the kindness of British Naval men, who daily distributed food to these refugees, has touched Greek hearts.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PRODUCTION OF MUNITIONS IN FRANCE.

MUST BE MULTIPLIED TENFOLD.

PARIS, August 25th.

Addressing an audience of munition workers, M. Thomas, the Minister of Munitions, said the results had been enormous and very satisfactory, but must be multiplied tenfold. "France knows" he said, "that the great industries would answer her appeals. We speak to-day of victory because by continuous efforts we have acquired the certainty of victory. Germany is attempting a decisive blow at Russia because she feels that France is ever multiplying the materials of success, while mighty England is also mobilising all her resources."

CHOLERA IN GERMANY.

LONDON, August 24th.

The Foreign Office has notified Lloyds that cholera is prevalent in numerous districts in Germany.

ALLIES' FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

LONDON, August 24th.

The Official Press Bureau says that at a meeting of Mr. McKenna and M. Ribot at Boulogne various financial questions were discussed, including the present position of American exchange. The Ministers found they were in complete accord, and an agreement was concluded. A further meeting will shortly be held in London, when the Russian Finance Minister will attend.

FRENCH LOAN IN AMERICA.

PARIS, August 24th.

France has arranged a Loan of $20,000,000 in the United States to pay for exports.

GERMANY APOLOGISES TO DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, August 24th.

Germany has apologised to Denmark for firing on the British submarine *E13* at Saltholm. The German commanders have been stringently instructed to observe neutrality.

CABINET OF NATIONAL DEFENCE FOR RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, August 24th.

A meeting of the leaders of all political parties has discussed the possibility of changes in the composition of the Government, also of a Coalition Cabinet, or Cabinet of National Defence.

SOUTH WALES MINERS' TROUBLE.

BOARD OF TRADE AWARD.

LONDON, August 24th.

The award of the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Runciman), in connection with the South Wales miners' dispute, accelerates arbitration proceedings and adjusts various points in the provisional agreement regarding the increase of wages, bonuses, etc., but certain proposals of the men cannot at present be conceded in view of existing conditions and the abnormal demand for coal.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH HEROES.

BRAVE DEEDS WHICH WON THE V.C.

LONDON, August 24th.

The following further awards of the Victoria Cross have been made:—

Captain R. R. WILLIS, Sergt. ALFRED RICHARDS, and Private WILLIAM KENEALLY, all 1st Lancashire Fusiliers.

On the 25th April three Companies of the Lancashire Fusiliers, in effecting a landing in Gallipoli, westward of Cape Helles, were met by a very deadly fire from hidden machine-guns, which caused a number of casualties. The survivors, however, rushed up and cut the wire entanglements, notwithstanding a terrific fire, and after overcoming supreme difficulties the cliffs were gained and the position maintained. Among the many very gallant officers and men engaged in this most hazardous undertaking were Captain Willis, Sergt. Richards, and Private Keneally, and they had been selected by their comrades as performing most signal acts of bravery and devotion to duty.

Captain L. G. HAWKER, of the Royal Engineers and the Royal Flying Corps.

Captain Hawker showed most conspicuous bravery and very great ability on the 25th July, when, flying alone, he attacked three German aeroplanes in succession. The first managed eventually to escape, the second was driven to the ground damaged, and the third, which he attacked at a height of 10,000 feet, was driven to earth in our lines, the pilot and observer being killed. The personal bravery shown by this gallant officer was of the very highest order, as the enemy's aircraft were armed with machine-guns, and carried a passenger as well as a pilot.

THE RUSSIAN NAVAL VICTORY.

DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

LONDON, August 24th.

A remarkable and spontaneous demonstration this afternoon outside the Russian Embassy in London conveyed congratulations upon the naval victory and encouragement of the brilliant defence by the Russian Army.

The Russian Ambassador and his wife were accorded ovations by the crowd. The Ambassador, in a brief speech of thanks, said: "We have had one success: more will come—(loud cheers)—bringing peace to the whole world."

The Russian flag was then unfurled, a Band playing the Russian anthem. The crowds cheered for the Tsar and the Russian forces, and the Ambassador called for cheers for King George, which were most heartily given, and the national anthem was sung.

GENERAL SAM HUGHES KNIGHTED.

LONDON, August 24th.

Major-General Sam Hughes, the Canadian Minister of Militia, has been knighted.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH OFFENSIVE IN THE VOSGES.

VIOLENT BATTLE RAGING ABOVE THE FECHT.

PARIS, August 24th.

The Germans are making great efforts to stem the French offensive in the Vosges. A most violent battle has been raging on the heights eastward of the Fecht. The Germans, in frequent counter-attacks, failed to recapture the ground lost to them at Barrenkopf. The enemy was also again defeated on the crest of Sondernach.

MARKED ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, August 25th.

The evening *communiqué* says:—There has been marked artillery activity from Belgium to the Oise. The French artillery silenced German batteries bombarding Mont Didier.

Almost incessant grenade fighting, supported by artillery, is occurring at several points in Champagne and Argonne.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ATTEMPTED GERMAN LANDING AT PERNOFF.

HOW THE GERMAN TRANSPORTS WERE DESTROYED.

LONDON, August 25th.

How the attempted German landing at Pernoff, on the eastern side of the Gulf of Riga, ignominiously failed is told to-day by the *Novoye Vremya*. Three large German transports, filled with troops, approached the shore under cover of a German squadron. The Russians allowed the transports to come close to the land and then opened a terrific artillery fire. The German warships replied and a fierce duel, lasting some hours, ensued. Meanwhile all the transports had been sunk, only a few crowded boats remaining. The Russian artillery soon smashed these to matchwood.

The Russian artillery was so good that the German squadron was unable to approach Pernoff, but they managed to destroy some houses by long-range fire.

While the main action was proceeding at Pernoff, the Germans attempted to land troops in lighters at Gainash, southward of Pernoff. These tried to reach the beach, but were annihilated.

OSSOWIECZ FORTIFICATIONS DESTROYED.

PETROGRAD, August 25th.

A *communiqué* says that prior to the Russian withdrawal from Ossowiecz the fortifications were exploded.

The Russians repulsed furious attacks east of Bielsk, and blocked an attempt by the enemy to resume the offensive in the direction of Kovel.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINE PIRACY.

LONDON, August 24th.

The steamer *Sylvia*, of Liverpool, has been sunk. The crews were saved.

SINKING OF THE "ARABIC."

OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY THE WHITE STAR LINE.

LONDON, August 24th.

In order positively to contradict any suggestions that the *Arabic* was not torpedoed, or other misleading or untrue statements, the White Star Company has officially issued the following definite facts:—

(1).—The *Arabic* was struck by a torpedo. Captain Finch did not see the submarine, but he undoubtedly saw the torpedo.

(2).—There was no question of the *Arabic* having tried to ram the submarine, which was not even seen from the bridge.

(3).—There was no question of the *Arabic* having tried to escape, except the very proper precaution of putting the helm hard over when the torpedo was seen.

(4).—The *Arabic* was sunk without warning.

(5).—She was engaged in peaceful trading with various nationalities aboard, outward bound, and consequently there was no question of her carrying munitions.

(6).—She was not disguised, nor had she any guns mounted.

GERMANY'S REQUEST.

WASHINGTON, August 25th.

Count Bernstorff, acting on instructions from Berlin, has requested the United States not to finally decide regarding the *Arabic* until "all the facts are known."

LIPTON'S LTD.

SERIOUS DISCREPANCIES AND BAD SPECULATIONS.

LONDON, August 25th.

At the annual meeting of Lipton's Ltd., the Chairman announced that through serious discrepancies revealed in stock-taking and extremely unsatisfactory speculations by the late general manager there was a shortage of capital amounting to a quarter of a million pounds sterling. Sir Thomas Lipton, on being informed of this, had undertaken to make good these losses himself.

INSISTENCE ON RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

AMERICA'S GRAVE WARNING TO GERMANY.

The following is the full text of the third American Note to Germany:—

The Note of the Imperial German Government, dated July 8th, 1915, has received the careful consideration of the Government of the United States. It regrets that it is obliged to say that it has found it most unsatisfactory, because it fails to meet the real differences between the two Governments and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of the law of humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes on the contrary arrangements for the partial suspension of those principles which virtually set them aside.

The Government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the Imperial German Government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted upon in several communications which this Government addressed to the Imperial German Government in regard to its announcement of a war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas—principles that the high seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before it can be lawfully seized or destroyed, and that the lives of non-combatants may in no case be put into jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after it has been summoned to submit to examination. For a belligerent act of retaliation is *prima facie* an act beyond the law, and defence of the act retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

AN IRRELEVANT PLEA.

The Government of the United States is, however, keenly disappointed to find that the Imperial German Government regards itself to a large degree exempted from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the Government of Great Britain to be in the present war in regard to neutral commerce.

The Imperial German Government will readily understand that the Government of the United States cannot discuss the policy of the Government of Great Britain in regard to neutral trade except with that Government itself, and must regard the conduct of other belligerent Governments as irrelevant to any discussion with the Imperial German Government of what this Government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of America citizens by the German naval commanders. Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right to life itself.

If a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals as well as their property, humanity as well as justice and due regard for the dignity of neutral Powers should dictate that the practice be discontinued. If persisted in it would in such circumstances constitute an unpardonable offence against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected.

THE NEW WARFARE.

The Government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war or the radical alterations in the circumstances and method of attack produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world cannot have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated. It is ready to make every reasonable allowances for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea, but it cannot consent to abate any essential or fundamental rights of its people, because of a mere alteration in circumstances. The rights of neutrals in time of war are based on principle, not upon expediency, and principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances thereto. The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the Imperial German Navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and to remove the chief causes of offence.

THE "LUSITANIA" OUTRAGE.

In view of the admission of illegality made by the Imperial Government when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defence of its acts, and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the Government of the United States cannot believe that the Imperial Government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commanders in sinking the *Lusitania* or offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for the needless destruction of human life by that illegal act.

The Government of the United States, while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, cannot accept the suggestion of the Imperial German Government that certain vessels be designated by agreement which should be free on the seas now illegally proscribed. The very agreement would by implication subject other vessels to illegal attack and be a curtailment, and therefore an abandonment, of the principles for which this Government contends, and which in times of calmer counsels every nation would concede as of course.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

The Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government, contending for the same great object, long stood together in urging the very principles on which the Government of the United States now so solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The Government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom from whatever quarter it is violated, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical co-operation of the Imperial German Government at this time, when co-operation may accomplish most and this great common object can be most strikingly and effectively achieved. The Imperial German Government expresses the hope that this object may in some measure be accomplished even before the present war ends. It can be.

The Government of the United States not only feels obliged to insist upon it, by whomsoever it is violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but it is also interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves. It holds itself ready at any time to act as a common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way.

A SOLEMN WARNING.

In the meantime the very value which this Government sets upon the long unbroken friendship between the people and Government of the United States and the people and Government of the German nation impels it to press most solemnly upon the Imperial German Government the necessity for the scrupulous observance of neutral rights. This is a critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the Imperial Government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States when they affect American citizens as deliberately unfriendly.—(Signed) LANSING.

AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NEW COMMERCIAL ORGANISATION IN SHANGHAI.

At a meeting of American business men in the Palace Hotel banquet room, Shanghai, on the 18th inst., the organisation of the American Chamber of Commerce of China was completed by the adoption of constitution and by-laws prepared by a temporary committee appointed at a previous meeting and by the election of a permanent committee and officers.

The following were appointed the committee: Mr. L. Andersen of Mustard & Company, Mr. H. Blake of the Standard Oil Company of New York, Mr. J. Harold Dollar of the Robert Dollar Company, Mr. F. A. Fairchild of the China and Japan Trading Co., Mr. J. W. Gallagher of the United States Steel Products Company, Mr. J. N. Jameson of Wisner & Company, Mr. J. H. McMichael of Frazar & Company, Mr. N. T. Saunders of Geo. H. Macy & Co., Mr. J. B. Southmayd of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, Mr. P. F. Wisner of P. F. Wisner & Company.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing term: President, J. H. McMichael; Vice-President, J. W. Gallagher; Secretary, P. L. Bryant.

Honorary membership as provided in the by-laws was conferred upon the American Minister at Peking, the Charge d'Affaires, the Commercial Attache, the Consul-General and Vice-Consul General at Shanghai. Owing to the great interest shown by Consul-General Thomas Sammons, it was proposed that the by-laws be amended to permit his election as Hon. President of the Chamber.

The Chamber will take steps to affiliate with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

WAR NEWS.

ENLISTED AT EIGHTY.

CRIMEAN VETERAN IN KHAKI.

The village of Montacute, Somerset, has the distinction of having enlisted for war service a Crimean veteran eighty years of age.

This gallant old soldier has just been appointed recruiting sergeant for the Somerset Light Infantry to work in his own district. His name is Mark Axe, and he first joined the Army sixty-two years ago, enlisting in the Black Watch (42nd Highlanders) in 1853.

He saw heavy fighting, and received the Crimean medal, with clasps for Alma, Balaclava, and Sebastopol. He went through the Indian Mutiny under Sir Colin Campbell, and his medal carries the Lucknow bar.

At eighty he is still of smart, soldierly appearance, and Montacute is proud to see him in khaki.

PLAN TO BUY BELGIUM.

MR. WANAMAKER'S EXTRAORDINARY PROPOSAL.

Another of those well-meaning but impossible suggestions towards peace has been made as an American contribution, telegraphs the Washington correspondent of the *Morning Post*.

Speaking at a meeting Mr. John Wanamaker, a former Postmaster-General, and head of the largest department stores in New York and Philadelphia, proposed that the United States should purchase Belgium from Germany for twenty thousand millions sterling, and then return Belgium to its own people.

Coming from any one else but Mr. Wanamaker the suggestion would be laughed at as the idea of a visionary. Mr. Wanamaker, however, is one of the merchant princes of the United States and is noted for his sagacity and shrewdness.

Since the war began Germany has added six battleships to its complement. If the war holds out long enough Germany may have to enlarge the Kiel Canal.—*New York Telegraph.*

China is now in a position to appreciate the high cost of peace at any price.—*Boston Transcript.*

ON SALE

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Newchwang.	Ichang.	Kwangchauwan.
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Port Arthur.	Hangchow.	Hoihow.
Chefoo.	Ningpo.	Lungchow.
Weihaiwei.	Wenchow.	Mengtze.
Tsinanfu.	Santu.	Hokow.
Mukden.	Foochow.	Szemao.
Shanghai.	Amoy.	Tengyueh.
Swatow.		

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

Tokyo.	Osaka.	Keelung.
Yokohama.	Moji.	Tainanfu.
Hyogo.	Nagasaki.	Takow.
Kobe.	Hakodate	Anping.
Shimonoseki.	Tamsui.	

EASTERN SIBERIA.

Vladivostock. Nicolojevsk

CHOSEN.

Seoul.	Wonsan.	Mokpo.
Chemulpo.	Fusan.	Chinnampo.
Kunsan.	Pingyang.	Songchin.

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Haudi.	Annam.	Tourane.
Haiphong.	Hué.	Saigon.
Tonkin Provinces.	Quinhon.	Cambodge.

PHILIPPINES.

Manila. Iloilo. Cebu.

BORNEO.

Sarawak. Labuan.
Brunei. British North Borneo.

BANGKOK.

MALAY STATES.

Perak.	Selangor.	Pahang.
Negri Sembilan.	Johore.	Kedah.
Kelantan.	Trengganu.	Perlis.

Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Prov. Wellesley.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

Batavia.	Samarang.	Padang.
Buitenzorg.	Sourabaya.	Macassar.

East Coast of Sumatra.

NAVAL SQUADRONS.

British.	Japanese.	United States.
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SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG

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[64

ECZEMA IN PATCHES ON CHILD'S FACE

Could Not Rest By Night. Itching Simply Awful. Face Much Inflamed. Had to Tie Her Hands. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

Clyde House, Blackhorse Rd., Kingswood, Bristol, Eng.—"When my little girl was five months old a rash came on her face. They said it was eczema. The trouble began with scaly patches on her cheeks and then it spread all over her face. I do not think you could put a pin point between them. We could not get any rest by night as the itching was simply awful and her face was very much inflamed. We had to tie her hands to keep her from scratching.

"After trying different ointments which did not do any good the doctor said, 'Try Cuticura Soap and Ointment.' I washed the affected parts with the Cuticura Soap and then anointed with the Cuticura Ointment. There was quite an improvement in a few days. For three months I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment and then there was a perfect cure." (signed) N. Wride, Jan. 17, 1911.

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[68-19

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison, which defies all the remedies you have tried. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not; try the Grasshopper Treatment; which is a sure and certain restorer in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerated Joints, Housemaid's Knee, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Bunions, Snake, Insect and Dog Bites, and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of

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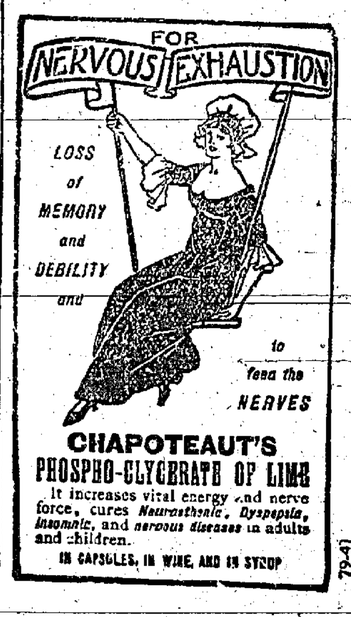
[87



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IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

79-4]

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 25th at 11.40 a.m.—Pressure has decreased quickly over the Loochoos, and increased elsewhere, especially in the neighbourhood of Shanghai; it remains highest in the Pacific to the east of Japan.

The typhoon is probably filling up over Korea, and another typhoon is situated to the south of the Loochoos; its direction of motion is not yet indicated.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District.	Forecast
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	W. & S.W. winds, light to moderate; fine.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks.	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

25TH AUGUST A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather
Vladivostock ...	7 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.	29.99	—	—	ENE	1	—
Hakodate	„	29.95	—	—	E	1	—
Tokio	„	29.91	—	—	—	0	—
Kochi	„	29.88	—	—	SW	1	—
Nagasaki	„	29.70	—	—	S	7	—
Kagoshima ...	„	29.74	—	—	S	1	—
Oshima	„	29.63	—	—	SE	4	—
Naha	„	29.38	—	—	NE	6	—
Ishi'jima	„	29.62	—	—	NW	2	—
Bonin Is.	„	29.91	—	—	WNW	1	—
Chefoo	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei ...	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	„	29.70	73	89	SSW	1	bf
Gutzlaff	„	29.67	76	—	WNW	1	by
Sharp Peak ...	„	29.65	83	79	N	1	o
Amoy	9 a.	29.56	84	91	ENE	1	o
Swatow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	29.62	77	89	—	0	b
Taichu	„	29.62	77	—	—	0	b
Tainan	„	29.61	77	—	SE	4	o
Koshun	„	29.61	77	—	N	2	o
Pescadores ...	„	29.60	79	—	SE	4	o
Canton	6 a.	29.61	84	75	WNW	1	b
Hongkong ...	„	29.60	81	84	—	0	b
Gap Rock	„	29.62	—	—	W	3	b
Macao	„	29.53	77	92	WNW	1	bf
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	6 a.	29.62	82	97	SE	2	o
Tourane.....	„	29.62	82	—	—	0	o
Cape St. James	„	29.78	75	—	SW	4	r
Aparri	„	29.66	77	92	S	4	o
Dagupan	„	29.76	75	95	SSE	2	o
Manila	„	29.74	72	96	S	1	o
Legaspi	„	29.76	79	93	—	0	o
Tacloban	„	29.78	77	96	—	0	o
Iloilo	„	29.79	79	89	SW	2	o
Surigao	„	29.72	75	92	SW	1	o
Labuan	„	29.83	75	94	SW	4	r

C. W. JEFFRIES, *Director.*

1 BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, or quantity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5 FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort scale.

6 STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hazy, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew, z haze.

7 RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 25th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.65	29.65	29.66
Temperature ..	90	81	91
Humidity..... ..	53	84	56
Wind Direction ...	West	—	West
„ Force	5	0	2
Weather	6	b	b
Rain		—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 24th . 90
Lowest open air Temperature on 24th . 81

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 26th August to 1st September.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water: H'kong. Mean Time	High Water: Height	Low Water: H'kong. Mean Time	Low Water: Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	26	m 9 51	7 3	m 3 9	2 6
		10 31 a	5 2	4 18 a	1 4
Fri.	27	m 10 39	6 8	m 3 54	2 3
		11 55 a	5 4	4 4 a	1 8
Satur.	28	m 11 9	6 2	m 4 40	2 3
		11 16 a	5 6	5 15 a	2 5
Sun.	29	m 11 57	5 5	m 5 28	2 4
		11 39 a	5 7	5 41 a	2 7
Mon.	30	0 36 a	4 8	m 6 1	2 6
				6 31	3 2
Tues.	31	m 0 2	5 8	m 7 22	2 8
	Sept.	1 42 a	4 2	6 15 a	3 5
Wed.	1	m 0 33	5 9	m 8 54	3 0
		4 18 a	3 8	6 6 a	3 7

SIDELIGHTS ON THE GREAT WAR.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S EXPERIENCES IN FRANCE.

FOOTBALL AND ITS INFLUENCE IN THE FIELD.

So far, this is the most entertaining book relating to the war that has reached us. Recalling, in some parts, Arthur Young's descriptions of France during the great Revolution, it enables us to visualise the effects of the declaration of war by Germany upon the French people, and, incidentally, enlightens us on the psychological effects produced upon a nation suddenly plunged into the vortex of a great international struggle. Mr. Strong has lived many years in France in intimate relation with some of her most prominent public men and literary geniuses, and it is not strange, therefore, that his book should contain illuminating sidelights of more than ordinary interest. It is not merely a chronicle of rumours and events; it is chatty and reminiscent of other things than war, and it is to be hoped Mr. Strong will follow it up with other volumes as the war proceeds. From what he says, it is quite evident that the English people are not permitted to know many things as they happen from day to day, and some of his comments prompt us to wonder how long the people will bear with the exercise of the censorship as at present applied and how many reputations will be broken when the truth is fully revealed at the end of the war. Mr. Strong's review carries us from the outbreak of hostilities down to the end of 1914, and though most of his time is spent in Nice and in Southern France, his visits to Paris, London, Bordeaux and other places enable him to present impressions that are fresh to most of us.

Writing of spies and the search for them at the outbreak of the war Mr. Strong says:—

"There is not a particle of doubt that both France and Great Britain have, for many years past, been honeycombed with German spy nests. At Dover, for instance, about ten years ago, anyone arriving at the boat station from abroad would have noticed that all the lads selling tea-baskets on the platform were young Germans, speaking almost perfect English, dressed in a uniform which was nearly identical with that of the British Field Artillery. The hotel that sent them out was kept by a German. These young men had taken the place of English boys belonging to a much lower social category than themselves, but they were probably cheaper, which would have been the ostensible reason their employer would have given for having engaged them. How came it that they were cheaper? They had no need to learn English, for they spoke it fluently already. Selling tea-baskets was not a trade to which they would have sought to be apprenticed. I asked one of them in German what he was really doing in England. He instantly fled from the carriage, tea-basket and all, without making any reply. A fat, impudent bully sitting opposite—possibly a German—wanted to protest, until I told him very plainly to mind his own business. . . . Assume for a moment that there was a sudden invasion of English lads, clean, well-educated, speaking remarkably good German, in a German frontier town, taking the place of younger German lads for a lower, and less than a living, wage, and suppose that their sole excuse for being there was to hawk food up and down a railway platform, what do you think the German military authorities would say or do about it?"

There is another good personal spy story, and some strong comments on spying and hysterical spy-hunting as soon as war was declared. Another paragraph:—

"According to a telegram displayed at the *Eclaireur*, the Chinese have disarmed the *Vaterland* (a German gunboat). This is the Yellow Peril right on us. What a humiliation for Germany! Oddly enough, no one in Nice seems to catch on to the bitter irony and delightful humour contained in this announcement."

In view of the efforts which the British Government are now putting forth to supply munitions to the army in the field, the following paragraph may be quoted as giving some idea of the enormous resources needed by a modern army:—

"It is calculated that the 75in. gun fires 700 to 800 shots in an ordinary indecisive battle. There are 120 guns per army corps, and 25 army corps, which gives 3,000 guns. The ammunition reserve of the French army contained 5,000 shells per gun, which for 3,000 guns makes 15,000,000 shells. Assuming on an approximate calculation that one-third of the guns in the entire French artillery have been in action from the commencement of the war, each firing 500 shots per day, that gives 500,000 shots per day, and on a calculation of 20 days' fighting, 10,000,000 shots must already have been expended out of a total of 15,000,000. The figures for the rifles show a total of 4,000,000 rifles in stock, with 400 cartridges for each rifle, a total of 3,600,000,000 cartridges."

On September 6th, Mr. Strong was nearing Paris and met the British troops for the first time in France:—

"At Melun and Lieusant a number of British soldiers were stationed along the line. A man in the train living at Fontainbleau told me that the British General Staff was close by, but he did not know whether French was there. The soldiers looked very fresh and clean, also smug and merry, a little shy and self-conscious as is natural to Britons, but eager to return hand-wavings and hurrahs with salutes and certain curious twistings of the fingers and wrists, which they apparently think to be the gestures that the French populace will understand and expect of them."

A captain on a steamer in which he crossed over from Havre to England told Mr. Strong this story:—

"He had escorted Kitchener to the landing stage some days previously (early in September), he told us, and had heard Kitchener say on his return to Le Havre to some officers of the French General Staff: 'Now, you've got your orders, and I hope you will carry them out. There's too much damned red-tape in this country. There is in all countries, I am afraid, and it is not so much the quantity as the quality of the red-tape that matters. It is precisely in its quality that the red-tape made in Germany is showing itself superior. It is when the tape breaks at the first pull that misfortune follows. Kitchener, according to the Irish captain, was stopped fifty-five times by sentinels on his car-drive to Paris, and yet made an average of thirty-five miles an hour, which was certainly pretty good going."

"In the morning two huge troopships passed us, their sides lined and their decks packed with British troops, making one great curved patch of oakum-coloured khaki. They cheered, and we cheered them back. I had taken out my little Gaumont camera to snapshot them, when a stentorian voice from the ranks roared out: 'We'll die hearty!' What splendid phrases this war is bringing forth from the throats of simple men. I did not take the photograph. I couldn't. It would have been a desecration. A scene with an utterance like that in it must be treasured in the memory in its entirety, with no element left out."

There is much of humour, many touches of true pathos, many shrewd remarks that one is tempted to reproduce, but we have quoted enough to show the character of Mr. Strong's book, which is well worth reading. One last quotation we must make, however, to show how the French people appreciate the assistance rendered at a critical moment by the British army:—

"I found Th——, who plays an active *rôle* in the public life of Nice, wildly enthusiastic over the performances of the British Army. (This was in November.) He insists that, without any doubt, they saved the situation for the French. 'You see,' he said, 'we Frenchmen are good fighters, but we are easily discouraged. We cannot stand temporary defeat. It was just this stiffening which we need in a dismal operation like a retreat, that the cool, imperturbable English supplied us with. The English get it from love of sport, and particularly football. I was much struck, and greatly pleased, with the answer given a few days ago by a sergeant to his General, who was complimenting him on the splendid dash and pertinacity with which he had rallied and led his men in a successful charge against the Germans after all the officers in his company had been killed off. This feat had won for him the Military Medal. 'Where did you learn the art of keeping your men together?' asked the General. 'From the practice of football,' replied the sergeant. There you have it. And, believe me, that football spirit that the British soldiers put into their work was not only a splendid example and encouragement to our men, but it saved a retreat from becoming a rout.'"

The Diary of an English Resident in France during Twenty-Two Weeks of War Time. By ROWLAND STRONG. London: Eveleigh Nash.

"GUNS OF IMMENSE RANGE."

MISSION OF THE FRENCH AIR SQUADRONS.

400 BOMBS ON ENEMY LINES.

A feature of the operations along the front during the month of July, telegraphed the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, was the active use by the French of their air services and the many indications given of the progress which has been accomplished in this branch of the services since the outbreak of the war.

Realising that for fighting purposes the chief mission of the aeroplane is to act like a gun of immense range and that bombardment requires swarms of aeroplanes and not an isolated machine, the French have equipped and organized a number of air squadrons with the object of disturbing and destroying the enemy's communications, either during or on the eve of military developments, so as to impede the arrival of men and shells from the reserve points during the progress of operations.

BOMB, GUN AND CHASER PLANE.

For this purpose the squadrons are composed of three different types of machine, the names of which indicate the special duties of each type. They are the bomb-plane, the gunplane, and the chaser plane.

These squadrons, in spite of the boisterous weather which has prevailed throughout the month, have raided no less than ten important German railway centres in the area of operations, throwing over 400 bombs in their flight, while the chaser planes engaged any protecting enemy aircraft that tried to interfere with the operations.

The centres chosen for bombardment were mostly situated in the rear of the Crown Prince's army, and it is hoped that, thanks to the raids, some of his apparently inexhaustible stock of asphyxiating shells may have been destroyed.

REVIEWS.

The Holiday Adventures of Mr. P. J. Davenant. By LORD FREDERIC HAMILTON. London: Eveleigh Nash.

These are four rattling good short stories. Young Davenant is older than his years, and it is amusing to read of how he counters the plotting of German spies. No one can fail to extract entertainment from the adventures of P.J. and his maturer friend, who is an Assistant Commissioner of Police, and we hope to make P.J.'s acquaintance again outside spying and detective work. Apart from the intrinsic worth of the book itself, it ought to find a ready sale, for the Author's profits are to be handed over to the Marchioness of Lansdowne's "Officers' Families' Fund."

The White Glove. By WILLIAM LE QUEX. London: Eveleigh Nash.

Though it has reached a second edition already, we cannot say that Mr. Le Quex's novel takes high rank in the realm of fiction. He certainly displays considerable ingenuity and introduces us to a great variety of very unpleasant people, but judged even on the low level of a mystery novel it cannot be taken out of the ruck of the commonplace. So many extraordinary things happen nowadays, and the modern unmarried woman behaves in such an extraordinary manner at times, that we should not be surprised at anything; but Mr. Le Quex taxes our credulity and intelligence too much. The attempt to weave a German element of spying into the main plot is not altogether successful.

ARMOUR FOR BATTLE.

HELMETS AND SHIELDS IN THE TRENCHES.

One of the most remarkable features of this war has been the return which has been made in various directions to older, if not to ancient, methods. The steel fort has been discredited and the earth-work justified; the strength and direction of the wind has become a leading factor once again, as it was in the days of bows and arrows, since aeroplanes are affected by the wind and gas attacks determined by it; hand grenades and bombs have assumed real importance. Finally, the question of armour for the fighting man himself has come up for for consideration.

It was inevitable that this question should arise, and the astonishing thing is that discussion of it in this country has been so long postponed. Early in the war visitors to the Belgian front saw a form of shield which was used by the soldiers. This shield was fixed in the ground when in use and the man lay behind it and was protected by it. It was employed by cavalry and, it is understood, answered the purpose for which it was intended.

The idea grew in popularity on the Continent; in a shop window in Calais a breastplate was exposed for sale many months ago for which it was claimed that it would turn aside bullets and pieces of shrapnel. A shield of this kind was tested very carefully by a group of private inventors and was finally submitted to the authorities of several of the nations at war. During the private tests a revolver was emptied at the shield while it was being worn. The shield was also subjected to rifle fire with, on the whole, good results. The results were certainly so good as to merit more extended trial.

USE BY FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

In *The Times* of October 28th, 1914, there appeared a message from Reuter's correspondent in Paris to the following effect:—

"A Rennes newspaper says that the shield which has been placed at the disposal of the French infantry in Argonne is a protection against bullets which has already been adopted by the Russian Government, and of which the French Government is at present having a large number made by the works at St. Hilaire-du-Harcourt, which have the monopoly of the shield. Work is proceeding actively at the factory."

Since that date references to the use of armour have appeared from time to time in medical communications from the front, and almost invariably these references have been of a favourable character. The high velocity of modern bullets causes them to ricochet from the shields, while pieces of shrapnel, which often inflict large surface wounds, are turned away, or at any rate have the force of the impact broken. Metal shields for the back and legs have from time to time been mentioned in connection with trench warfare, it being in these regions that soldiers are frequently hit by exploding shrapnel shells.

PRACTICAL TESTS.

The latest contribution to the armour question is of an exceedingly interesting character, because it deals with the results secured by the use of this protection. Dr. Devraigne, says the *Lancet*, has now systematically studied the value of headpieces of metal issued some time ago to the French troops in the trenches. He has found the value of these *calottes métal-liques* to be considerable. He examined 55 cases of head injury, in which 42 of the wounded men had no headpieces and 13 wore helmets.

Of th 42, 23 suffered fracture of the skull, and most of these died. The remaining 19 had scalp wounds only. In the case of the 13 armoured men, eight were suffering from "cerebral shock" of a more or less severe character, but none of them died, while the remaining five had merely slight superficial wounds or scratches.

Other soldiers, who wore helmets, had received no visible head wounds at all. The *Lancet* comments:—

"These figures do not, of course, prove that the *calotte* is an absolute safeguard against fractures of the skull by bullet wound or shell wound in the trenches, but, as a matter of fact, in the series of cases studied there was not a single fracture of the skull among the protected men, and Dr. Devraigne concludes that the value of the metallic headpiece has been absolutely demonstrated and that it should be much more generally employed."

That this conclusion is a sound one seems to be fairly obvious. The objection to the use of armour has been to a large extent founded upon the fact that it was heavy and difficult to make, but modern conditions of warfare have discounted the question of weight to a great extent. Anyone who has visited our British hospitals knows that head wounds are very frequent indeed. We should certainly reduce the incidence of these wounds if we followed the example of our Allies and gave our men helmets similar to those served out to the French soldiers. We have already had eight months in which to consider the question.

"POLLY" AT THE FRONT.

AMUSING ANTICS OF A UIST PONY.

The antics of a Uist pony at the seat of war in Gallipoli are a source of delight to a Tobermory lady, who owned the animal before it was commandeered.

She knew Polly to be acute enough, for she often watched her as she robbed certain hen roosts of newly laid eggs. The pony stalked likely hens while pretending to be busy gathering her usual food close by.

At the Dardanelles, to the intense amusement of certain sections of the transport service, says the *Morning Post*, Polly lies down when she hears the scream of a shell coming in her direction, stretches out her forelegs, puts her head to earth, and shuts her eyes. She is apparently dead, but she leans to one side, making a hiding place for her rider till the danger has passed.

Then Polly rises again and takes her Tobermory gunner on her broad chestnut back.

NEW LESSONS FROM OLD WARS.

Mr. Spenser Wilkinson writes in the *Westminster Gazette*:—Three times in modern history large armies have been raised during the course of a war by France between 1792 and 1795, by the United States between 1861 and 1865, and by France in 1870-1871. The two earlier of these efforts bear some resemblance to that which the United Kingdom is now making. In 1792, when the Revolutionary war began, the French regular army had a nominal strength of about 150,000, but the actual numbers were considerably less. There were also about 90,000 volunteers. This strength was gradually increased by new levies of volunteers and of conscripts, until by the autumn of 1694 France had a million men in arms. When the American Civil War began, in 1794 France had a million men in arms, bored 16,000 regular troops. By May 1865 those armies numbered altogether 1,000,000 men, of whom just under 800,000 were present in the field. In both cases the new recruits were formed into new units, while the units in the field melted away at a great rate. In both cases the war had not lasted many months before the cry from the front was for trained men to fill up the old units rather than for vast numbers of new units. In both cases there were regular and volunteer organisations existing side by side, and in both cases before the end of the war the distinction had ceased to have any significance.

In France the militia which had not been called out for many years, was abolished in 1789. The regular army was not very popular, as two-thirds of its officers, being noblemen, were royalists or suspected of royalism, and resigned or deserted. In 1791 there was a call for volunteers, and after that it was very difficult to obtain recruits for the regular regiments. The regulars were very soon outnumbered by the volunteers, of whom those who were enrolled in 1791 and had had six months' training before the war proved very good, while those enrolled in 1792, who were sent to the front without training and with uninstructed officers, were more trouble than they were worth. The generals asked to be allowed to amalgamate the volunteers with the regulars, but the Legislative Assembly, thinking that the regular army was reactionary, would not listen to the proposal. In 1793 recruits were raised by conscription, and before the year was ended the formation of new units was prohibited. Finally, in 1794, the volunteer and line regiments were amalgamated, and the old regulars absorbed into the mass of new troops. The principal effect of the amalgamation was to consolidate and strengthen the cadres. The normal unit of an army is a battalion, composed of a number of companies, each of which is commanded by a captain assisted by several lieutenants and half a dozen or a dozen non-commissioned officers. The officers and non-commissioned officers are the framework of the whole structure—hence the name "cadres." A battalion of 800 men would go to the front with, say, twenty-five officers and fifty non-commissioned officers. After a few months there would be left only a quarter of the men and half the officers and non-commissioned officers. Four such battalions put together would have between them enough men to form one battalion at full strength, but would very often have enough officers and non-commissioned officers for two such battalions. The amalgamation, therefore, involved a selection among the officers and non-commissioned officers, and as it took place after three years of war, advantage was taken of the opportunity to pick out those who had proved themselves qualified and to reject those who were unfit for their task.

For the present war new units have been formed in very large numbers, and this was evidently necessary when the Army had to be increased tenfold. But the wastage of war is always enormous, and the stage is very quickly reached when the increase of the number of units must come to an end and when all the recruits raised must be utilised to maintain at full strength the units already in the field. The training of recruits to be sent to join a regiment which has already had some experience of war is an easier matter than the formation of a new regiment, which requires the instruction from the beginning of a large number of officers and non-commissioned officers. New officers and men sent to a regiment of veterans drop quickly into their places and pick up in a very short time what their more experienced comrades can teach them. I imagine, then, that the time cannot be far distant when the raising of new units must come to an end, and when the troops under arms will fall into two categories—the armies abroad and the army retained at home for the defence of the United Kingdom. The home defence army will not require drafts, except in case of an invasion; it will simply continue to perfect its training and should become more efficient every month. The armies abroad will require a constant stream of drafts composed of men trained by these units at home, that serve as depots for the regiments abroad. The process of supplying drafts would probably be simplified by something analogous to the amalgamation of 1794. There appears to be no substantial difference between the terms of service of the bulk of the troops now serving. The original regulars were for the most part enlisted for eight years with the colours, and there is no reason why their engagement should be modified. But all the rest—new regulars, special reserve, and Territorials—have enlisted for the duration of the war, and their legal status as soldiers appears to be in all cases identical. The difference between them, so far as I can discover, is merely one of name, though as regards the officers there seems to be some mystical but entirely incomprehensible distinction. The sooner all such distinctions are abolished the simpler and easier will become all the processes of enlistment and of reinforcement. Moreover, the business of amalgamation which may become necessary, and will almost certainly become desirable, would be greatly facilitated. Above all, it would be infinitely easier to regulate the promotion of officers and their distribution according to capacity if all distinctions between those of the same rank had disappeared. In that case the question would be, among the hundred second lieutenants of the same regiment, not which are old regulars, which new regulars, which special reserve, and which Territorials, but simply which of them all have shown themselves evidently and decidedly more capable than the others. Nothing is more important in the creation of a new army than the judgment with which the capable leaders are discerned and given opportunities of making their way to the positions in which they can render the services for which nature and training have qualified them. The new armies, Regular and Territorial, have among their officers a great number of the ablest young men in the country, and it is very desirable that those of them who show their capacity as leaders should not be left too long in the subaltern rank.

The old Regular Army has lost a great number of officers. Those that survive have had a training more thorough than has been possible for those who have joined since the war began. But the new regiments as well as the old ones ought to have the advantage of the experience and skill of the Regular officers trained between 1899 and 1914. That is impracticable so long as the different sorts of troops are kept distinct. It would evidently be an advantage to deal these ante-war professional officers pretty equally round the whole Army. Their promotion would in that way be accelerated, which would be right to them and good for the Army, as they would reach the higher ranks still young. An army is the better for young officers, provided they are devoted to duty. It is only in exceptional cases that men over fifty are not out of place in the field, either as generals or in any other capacity. The young officers, even those who only joined in August last, but have been already a few months in the field, are in a position, when they come home on leave, to say, as Napoleon at twenty-five said to one of the French politicians who objected to his request for employment at the War Office that he was too young: "On vieillit vite sur le champ de bataille, et j'en arrive." It seems to me, that all the problems of promotion and selection, and of the reorganisation which is always required after a certain amount of the wastage of war, would be simplified if the status of all the troops were assimilated. The question whether officers after the war will wish to remain in the military career will settle itself easily enough when the time comes.

THE PACIFICIST IDEAL.

In a leading article commenting on a recent speech by Col. Roosevelt the San Francisco *Chronicle* says:—

There was nothing wanting in vehemence in Roosevelt's attack upon the pacificist ideal, and if the speaker frequently left himself open to pointed replies that fact was also a merit of his address, since the greatest of all necessities is the fullest possible discussion of the opposing theories as to military preparation. The Colonel spoke vigorously and he gave all his hearers furiously to think upon the subject of his discourse. By that alone he has performed a public service. The militarists were furnished with many ready-made arguments and an unusual supply of phrase food, while the peace advocates were incited to do their utmost in combating the doctrines of the chief apostle of militarism and navalism in America.

Judicial calm was not to be expected of the Colonel when addressing hoimself to the subject of war. On such a topic it is the soldier who speaks, and it is natural that he should employ the belligerent eloquence of the recruiting officer. Believing that there is a national danger in our being less prepared than the strongest possible foe, he is compelled to appeal as much to the emotions as to the intellect of the hearers, and if passion was more conspicuous than logic in his oration the defeat was in the cause rather than in the advocate.

Whatever else history may have taught the speaker it has not taught him the simple lesson that every war is a confession of the failure of the superstition that military preparation makes for peace. The nations of the earth have been trying out that theory for many thousands of years, and to-day the world is witnessing the bloodiest of all strife among Powers better prepared than were ever the peoples of any previous period.

If all that makes America the magnet of the enterprising spirits of the world, her social, political and civic liberties, her freedom from oppressive war debts and debts for war preparation, her absence of compulsory military service, her greater wealth production due to having so many men in factories and so few soldiers in uniforms, if all these things are to be sacrificed on the altar of European militarism then let it be done honestly as part of a world-power policy and not under the hypocritical pretence of merely preparing in order to promote peace.

It is with nations as it is with individuals, the weapons of defence become too readily the weapons of offence. There is a deadly parallel between the ready revolver in the pocket of the citizen and the ready army and navy under the control of the national leaders.

America is the land of the ready revolver, and accordingly it is the land with the highest percentage of homicides. Citizens of Europe, when not on military duty, do not carry weapons to the same extent as in this country, and individual life is consequently safer.

Europe is the land of the ready army and navy, and accordingly it is the land where history is written in blood. America has not such armies and navies, and it lives in comparative peace. Our history is written more in new political and social institutions, more in commercial, manufacturing and financial progress than in warfare.

The ready revolver means retail bloodshed, the ready army means bloodshed on the wholesale or European plan.

America is rich enough to have the best Army and the best Navy in the world, but if we had them it would not be the same America. It would not be the sweet land of liberty, but the land of compulsory military service and of a load of debt proportionately and absolutely the heaviest in the world.

There are at least a dozen other points in the Roosevelt speech provocative of discussion, but, as before remarked, that is its chief merit.

ECONOMIES IN DRESS.

EXAMPLE OF FRANCE.

(FROM "THE TIMES" FASHION CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, July 24.

The test of true economy is like the test of true friendship—hard times show them both in their right colours—and to-day the test has come to us all. I know a Frenchwoman whose dressing room before the war was a perfect garden of sweet odours, all of them very costly. She bathed in Persian roses, and was frictioned in lavender; every dress had a little sachet of something delicately scented, and bottles of beautiful design held concentrated essences which made of her dainty, four-inch-square handkerchiefs a nosegay of flowers. Now the bottles, once empty, remain so, and the luxurious rite of dressing is gradually becoming merely the daily routine it is to the majority of women whose place in the world is not set among silk cushions.

In a word, the rich woman is economizing on the superfluous, and she is helped in her economies by the fact that society demands nothing from her. She wears tailor mades and tea-gowns chiefly, and has one or two little restaurant dresses which are quiet enough not to shock the proprieties and becoming enough not to displease the eye. We all feel that fashion is superfluous to-day, and in not spending money on clothes we are doing what is expected of us. But the test of this economy comes in the question:—"On what are we spending money?" It is all very well to do without expensive dresses, and the world is full of people who make a point of telling you that they haven't had a new thing since the war began. In a good many cases they have not wanted anything, because opportunities to wear fine feathers have been so rare.

It is so easy to be economical when your wardrobe is full of pretty things; but when your only respectable tailor-made is already two seasons old and is getting shiny on the shoulders, there is some merit in resisting the temptation of a new one. There is also another point of view which is worth looking at. It is the women who pay ridiculous prices for their dresses who help to keep trade going, and if they stop altogether who is going to feed the thousands of women who depend on luxurious trades for their daily bread? Agreed that it is unsuitable for women to wear expensive clothes to-day, but at least let the women who did wear them, and will wear them again, give some of their economies to the support of the women who have worked for them in the past and will work for them in the future.

HARDSHIPS OF WORKING WOMEN.

I remember at the beginning of the war meeting a young woman who worked at one of the big dressmakers,' and whom I had known for some years. She looked scared and bewildered, for she had been dismissed with almost the entire staff. She told me that it would mean *la misère* if the war were to last six months! Her economies would keep her three months, after that she would have nothing but the unemployment grant of 1f. 25c. a day. There are thousands of rue de la Paix workwomen who to-day are realizing *la misère*, and, in spite of the lessons of the war, it is still something of a crime to be poor and unable to pay your way.

Necessarily the economies of the rich must be different from those of the poor, not only in form but in spirit. The poor have to economize for themselves, otherwise they could not live at all. Their economies are, consequently, less nice to look at and much less pleasant to perform. The economies of the rich, on the other hand, are a satisfaction in themselves. They go to give help where help is wanted, and they leave in the mind of the economist a delightful feeling of usefulness. Thus we see in France to-day women whose lives have been lived, until the war, entirely for themselves, now being given up wholly to the service of other people.

The economies of the rich in clothes are not interesting in any way but as they affect trade, and there we find ourselves faced with a very difficult question. There is, however, one point which may also be counted important, and that is the example they offer in dressing soberly to those who are inclined to forget their responsibilities. It is sometimes said, even now, that Englishwomen are not yet fully awake to the war, and are still enjoying the pleasures of peace time. There are also Frenchwomen who behave much as they have always done, and who dress too obviously to be approved of, but they do not represent the nation, which is, unquestionably, economically bent and seriously inclined. It is natural that the class which is feeling the war most from the material point of view is the class which has always had a slender income, and that self-earned; and it is here that economy becomes interesting in France, because it is here that the Frenchwoman is cleverer than the Englishwoman.

SECRET OF NEATNESS.

Take dress for an example, and that is but one of her small economies. She never wastes a tape, to say nothing of a whole dress. She mends and turns, washes and cleans with the utmost determination. None of these women even in their most prosperous times, could indulge in too many clothes, and to-day they are doing without necessaries. Yet they manage to look neat and trim, and the main cause for both attributes is that they take care of what clothes they have. They do not wear their walking skirts in the house, and they never allow nine stitches to become necessary when one could save the situation. It has always been their rule to have very few dresses and plenty of underlinen; it is quite general for a Frenchwomen to have a gift for trimming a hat, and both rule and talent have stood those who must practise strict economy in good stead since the war.

The fashion of wearing a dressing-gown in the house is much decried in England, but why that should be so is not clear. Surely a pretty, louse gown is better suited to the house than a tailor-made, and it is infinitely more economical. The sewing woman who comes to the house and works for five francs a day is another economy. She turns old dresses into new and makes blouses out of remnants, gets a petticoat out of an old silk skirt, and uses up all sorts of odd bits of lace and embroidery.

FORTHCOMING EVENT.

Saturday, 28th Aug.:—

Noon—Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Company's Hotel.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

AZUMASAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,950, ——, 22nd August—Wakamatsu 16th August, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ARTEMIS, Dutch str., 2,312, F. Reedeker, 19th August—Hankow 13th August, Ballast.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

HAICHING, British str., 1,267, J. S. Thomson, 22nd August—Swatow 21st Aug., General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,195, Jas. Doyle, 16th August—Port Parseval 3rd August, Cement Stone.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

CHIYUEN, Chinese str., 1,107, Ross, 18th August—Shanghai 15th August, General.—Chinese.

CHOFU MARU, Japanese str., 933, S. Orii, 5th August—Bintui 31st July.—Wood.—Order.

FOOCHOW, British str., 1,120, Owen, 22nd August—Newchwang 14th August, Beans and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

FOOSHING, British str., 1,423, Hay, 23rd August—Kohsichang 13th August, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FUKIU MARU, Japanese str., 3,087, H. Chesaki, August 16th—Moji August 19th, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

GLENFALLOCH, British str., 1,437, McKenzie, 23rd August—Singapore 17th August, General.—Chinese.

HAKUOTO, British str., 1,276, H. Hayaman, 5th August—Manila 2nd August, General.—Snowman & Co.

HSINCHANG, Chinese str., Monro, 19th August—Tientsin 11th August, General.—Chinese.

HYSON, British str., 4,232, George Moir, August 21st—Miike August 17th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

HUPEH, British str., 1,205, Cole, August 22nd—Bangkok and Swatow August 21st, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

JADE, French str., 326, Pannier, 22nd August—Haiphong 22nd August, General.—Chinese.

KANCHOW, British str., 1,218, Forsyth, 15th August—Weihaiwei 10th August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

KEIJO MARU, Japanese str., 614, D. Imagumi, 23rd August—Haiphong 21st August, Rice and General.—Order.

KJELD, Norwegian str., 910, Hellesoe, 23rd August—Saigon 19th August, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.

KUTSANG, British str., 3,001, B. C. D. Bradley, 23rd August—Moji 18th August, Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LOONGSANG, British str., 1,093, W. G. G. Leask, 24th August—Manila 21st August, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

IKOMA MARU, Japanese str., 2,207, Kayahara, 23rd August—Moji 16th August, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

NAME MARU, Japanese str., 877, N. Hyodo, 21st August—Keelung 18th August, Coal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

NISSHO MARU, Japanese str., 842, Y. Nakasu, 24th August—Bangkok 12th August, Rice.—Chinese.

RYESHO MARU, Japanese str., 1,735, Kaneda, 5th August Dairen 29th July, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

SINKIANG, British str., 1,616, C. Williams, 22nd August—Shanghai 19th August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

STANDARD, Norwegian str., 948, Johansen, 22nd August—Swatow 21st August, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.

ST. ALBANS, British str., 2,538, E. I. Pilcher, 23rd August—Melbourne 24th July, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

TAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 3,491, H. Katano, 23rd August—Java 2nd July, Sugar and Molasses.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TONG HONG, British str., 1,313, Prym, August 21st—Shanghai 18th, General.—Order.

TOKYO MARU, Japanese str., 2,294, I. Nakamara, 9th August—Moji 3rd August, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TSINGTAU MARU, Japanese str., 1,529, K. Yamada, 11th August—Chingwantao 4th August, Coal.—Dodwell & Co.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Monteagle* arrived Yokohama on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 7.30 a.m., will leave Yokohama to-day, at 6 a.m., due to arrive Kobe to-morrow, at 10 a.m.

The str. *China* will be despatched from this port at 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, August 31st, for San Francisco *via* Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

BLOEMFONTEIN, British str., 2,958, W. H. Dormand, 25th August—Manila 23rd August, General.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

CHINA, American str., 3,186, H. Thompson, 25th August—San Francisco 24th July, General.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

HAIMUN, British str., 641, A. H. Stewart, 25th August—Swatow 24th August, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

HAIYANG, British str., 1,362, A. E. Hodgins, 25th August—Saigon 20th August, Rice.—Chinese.

KANDAHAR, British str., 4,500, W. Kessley, 25th August—Shanghai 23rd August, General.—Bank Line.

MADAWASKA, British str., 2,262, A. MacLean, 24th August—Manila 21st General.—Bank Line.

SUWA MARU, Japanese str., 1,092, T. Sekine, 25th August—Shanghai 22nd August, Rice and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
August 25th.

KEIJO MARU, Jap. str., for Haiphong.
SUWA MARU, Jap str., for Singapore.
WINGSANG, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

August 25th.

AZUMASAN MARU, Jap. str., for Miike.
FOOCHOW, British str., for Canton.
JADE, French str., for Canton.
GLENFALLOCH, British str., for Singapore.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The British str. *Haiyang* reports: Light various winds, fine clear, southeasterly and smooth sea throughout.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *China*, from San Francisco, etc., for Hongkong, Thomas Bowmar, Capt. F. N. Cooke, Miss Adelaide Fairbank, Mr. E. R. Harvey, Mr. B. M. Harding, Mr. G. Hercomull, Mr. H. V. Haynor, Mr. K. C. Luke, Mrs. Julia Moffatt, Mr. I. Nishikawa, Mrs. Julia Shillero, Miss A. C. Varian, and Miss Charlotte Wyckoff.

DEPARTED.

Per *Chiyo Maru*, for San Francisco, etc., Master Akatsuka and servant, Mrs. W. L. Applegate, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Block, Mr. R. C. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver J. Bond, jr., Mr. J. Bradley, Miss F. B. Barstow, Mr. J. J. Connell, Mr. F. S. Cairns, Miss E. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Calkins, Mr. and Mrs. S. Erlanger and three servants, Lieut. L. B. Howay, Mr. H. A. Hope, Mr. J. E. Joseph, Dr. and Mrs. S. Kishi, Mr. J. Kishi, Mrs. W. H. Lawrence, two infants and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Jose Mc-Micking and two children, Mr. R. D. Monnison, Mr. J. E. Norton, Mrs. S. Okazaki, two daughters and two servants Mr. S. H. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Eskridge and infant, Mr. F. W. Foxworthy, Mr. R. Germann, Mrs. A. C. Crilk, three children, nurse and servant, Mr. G. Guevara, Mrs. Mary Pitcairn and servant, Mrs. Mary E. Powers and two children, Miss Ruth Patrick, Rev. R. C. Porter, Mr. E. Quijano, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. R. Seshasayee, Mr. H. Takayama and servant, Miss M. Todd, Miss B. Todd, Mr. G. Villanueva, Mr. F. H Wildes, and Mr. T. Yamamoto.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The str. *Sardinia* left Singapore for this port on the 23rd inst., p.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 28th inst. at about 9 a.m.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The str. *Manchuria* sailed from Yokohama on the 20th August *viâ* Manila for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's str. *Aki Maru*, due to arrive at Hongkong on the 29th inst.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line str. *Changsha* left Zamboanga for Hongkong *viâ* Manila on the 24th inst., and may be expected to arrive on or about 31st inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The str. *Glenifer* is expected to arrive here from London on or about 28th inst.

The Oriental African Line str. *Salamis* sailed from Mauritius on the 14th inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 1st September.

INDO-CHINA LINE.

Laisang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 27th August.

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Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "KAISAR-I-HIND," due in London on the 9th Oct., 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1915. [1

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVARA	Brit. str.	—	H.R.Hetherington,R.N.R	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 10th Sept.
LONDON	BLOEMFONTEIN	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 22nd Sept.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SUWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sekine	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	AMAZONE	Fren. str.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 4th Sept., at 5 P.M.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG & S'HAI &c	CHICAGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Hori	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Sept., at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG &c.	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Noma	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th Sept., at 4 P.M.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 8th Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	CHINA	Am. str.	—		PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 31st inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	MANCHURIA	Am. str.	—	A. Dixon	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 7th Sept., at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	TENYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Bent	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 14th Sept., at Noon
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 28th Sept. at 10.30A.M.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	ANYO MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 10th Sept., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	ALDENHAM	Brit. str.	—	G. L. Smith	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co	On 28th inst., at 11 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. C. Gambrill	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th Sept.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Soyeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Sept., at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th Sept., at 10 A.M.
WEIHAIWEI CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	CHEONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	V. Liddell	JARDINE, MATHESON Co., LD.	To-morrow, at D'light
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	CHIPSHING	Brit. str.	—	H. G. N. Walker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 31st inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	RUICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Shaue	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd Sept., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	SINKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. Williams	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Okamoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HAKATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Kawashima	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI	MIYASAKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Teranaka	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 28th inst., at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI KOBE & MOJI	LUCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. R. Davies	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	LAISANG	Jap. str.	—	F. Mooney	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 31st inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHOYSANG	Brit. str.	—	S. Homlwood	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 3rd Sep., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PAUL LECAT	Fren. str.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 6th Sept.
SHANGHAI	NOBE	Brit. str.	—	D. Asbury	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 6th Sept.
ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	TSITABOHM	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 19th Sept.
TAMSUI & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 19th Sept., at 10 A.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	KAIJO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Murakami	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst., at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HUPEH	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. P. Cole	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAIMUN	Brit. str.	2th.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
MANILA	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co	On 31st inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G. Leask	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 28th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Tokushige	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst., at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. M. Mesnye	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	On 4th Sept.
BOMBAY VIA S'PORE, PORT S'HAM, PENANG & COLOMBO	RANGOON MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Nomura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th Sept.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	SAIGON MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Yamaguchi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 4th Sept., at 7 A.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	KUTSANG	Brit. str.	—	Bradley	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	DUNERA	Brit. str.	—	Munro	DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.	On 28th inst.
SINGAPORE	TOSA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Sept.
MAURITIUS, & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	SUISANG	Jap. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 4th Sept., at 3 P.M.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	MADAWASKA	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE, LTD.	On 28th inst.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	TJIKINI	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 1st Sept.
HAIPHONG & PAKHOI	LOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	D. W. Ritchie	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 28th inst., at 6 A.M.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	KEIJO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Imaisumi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 10 A.M.
	SUNGKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Robertson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st Sept., at 9 A.M.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
*WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TEINTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Friday, 27th Aug, D'light
*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Friday, 27th Aug., 3 P.M.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Saturday, 28th Aug., 6 A.M.
*MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 28th Aug., 3 P.M.
†‡ SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI	"LAISANG"	Tuesday, 31st Aug., D'light.
*WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING"	Tuesday, 31st Aug., Noon.
† SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	Friday, 3rd Sept., Noon.
*MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 4th Sept., 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE	"SUISANG"	Saturday, 4th Sept., 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," and leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 6 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze, Chefoo, T'tsin, Dairy, W'wei, N'chwang.

‡ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labad Datu, Simpoma, Tawao, Urukan Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch 4.

Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

Hongkong, 26th August, 1915 GENERAL MANAGERS. [5

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

Telephone No. 215. AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [25

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co, LTD.,

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10. AGENTS

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1915. 24

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING

MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons

KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons

CHINA 10200 tons NILE 11000 tons

PERSIA 8000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

CHINA (via Manila)	Sailing TUESDAY,	31st Aug. at Noon.
MANCHURIA	" TUESDAY,	7th Sept., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	" THURSDAY,	30th Sept, at 1 P.M.
PERSIA	" TUESDAY,	19th Oct., at Noon.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Moroni, the world-famous caterer. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—salt water swimming tank, Filipino orchestra, deck games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip.

The Safety and Comfort of Patrons is Our First Consideration

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

R. C. MORTON, AGENT,

TEL. No. 141. KING'S BUILDINGS.

[18

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON	"BLOEMFONTEIN"	On 22nd Sept.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

Hongkong, 9th August, 1915 GENERAL AGENTS. [383

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA CANAL S.S. "SHIMOSA,"

on or about 31st August.

For Freight and further information, apply to—

DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1915. [650

C. P. R.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co. will despatch the Steamship

"MONTEAGLE"

from HONGKONG on the following dates:

WEDNESDAY, 8th Sept.
SATURDAY, 6th Nov.

for VANCOUVER via the usual Ports of Call.

For Freight or Passage, apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK,
General Traffic Agent.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1915. [650

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"DUNERA,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board on the 26th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [29

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P.M. S.S. "CHINA,"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills-of-Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board 25th Aug., at 5 P.M., will be subject to landing charges, and if undelivered 1st Sept., at Noon., will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo will be examined at the above Company's Godown 28th Aug, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to Consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All Claims must be filed on or before 7th Sept., otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [18

S.S. "CORDILLERE,"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 31st August, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 3rd September, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, 31st August, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [2

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"MADAWASKA,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., from whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st Aug., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 7th Sept., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st Aug., at 9 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [694

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	*NOVARA* Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	5 P.M. 27th Aug.	*See Special Advertisement*
SHANGHAI	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery.	5 P.M. 28th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NORE Capt. D. Asbury	About 6th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	*SARDINIA* Capt. J. T. Jeffery	About 10th Sept.	Freight and Passage

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
Subject to immediate alteration without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to —

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1915. [1

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"HUPEH"	On 26th Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 26th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 29th Aug., D'light.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 31st Aug., 4 P.M.
PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 1st Sept., 9 A.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 3rd Sept., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1915. TELEPHONE 36. 4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 27th Aug., at 3 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 31st Aug., at 3 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1915. 3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS; SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

S.S. "DUNERA," 5,389 tons, Capt. Munro, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on SATURDAY, 28th August.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. 29

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA

MANILA SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ALDENHAM	13th Sept.,	On 18th Aug., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS		On 17th Sept., 11 A.M.
EMPIRE		On 6th Oct., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS. 23

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 14th Sept.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 18 knots	TUESDAY, 28th Sept.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 12th Oct.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 9th Nov.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at NOON.
" " Manila " at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10...RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £60. ... " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. ... " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO,
THENCE BY
TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
ANYO MARU	18,500—15 knots	Friday, 10th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291. [216

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA (Without Transhipment)	PAUL LECAT	On 6th September.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and PORTS (Without Transhipment)	AMAZONE	On 4th Sept., at 5 P.M.
	CORDILLERE	On 18th Sept. at 5 P.M.

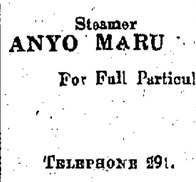
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.
Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.
State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.
Special SUMMER Return Tickets (1st Class) for Japan to be used between 1st June and 31st October, 1915:—
TO KOBE $135. TO YOKOHAMA $150.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

2]

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.



REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Co.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"CHICAGO MARU"	K. Hori	FRIDAY, 3rd Sept., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SAIGON MARU"	T. Yamaguchi	SATURDAY, 4th Sept., at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAIJO MARU"	Murakami	TUESDAY, 31st Aug. at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	A. Kobayashi	WED'DAY, 15th Sept., at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG VIA PAKHOI.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KEIJO MARU,"	IMAIZUMI	THURSDAY, 26TH AUG., 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
Secon Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

114]

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS
FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON
TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave SHANGHAI about	Leave HONGKONG about	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
—	NOVARA	Aug. 23	Aug. 27	MOREA	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
—	SARDINIA	Sept. 5	Sept. 10	†MALOJA	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
—	NANKIN	Sept. 19	Sept. 24	†ARABIA	Oct. 23	Oct. 30
Sept. 26	NORE	Oct. 3	Oct. 8	†MOLDAVIA	Nov. 6	Nov. 13
—	MALTA	Oct. 17	Oct. 22	†KHYBER	Nov. 20	Nov. 27
—	NOVARA	Oct. 31	Nov. 5	†MEDINA	Dec. 4	Dec. 11
Nov. 8	NELLORE	Nov. 15	Nov. 19	MONGOLIA	Dec. 18	Dec. 25
—	SARDINIA	Nov. 29	Dec. 4	MALWA	Jan. 1 1916	Jan. 8 1916
Dec. 6	NANKIN	Dec. 13	Dec. 17	MOOLTAN	Jan. 15	Jan. 22

† Steamers proceed via Bombay.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES
The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

LONDON

1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£74.	Return	£111.
	"B"	"	"	£68.	"	£102.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£52.	"	£78.
	"B"	"	"	£48.	"	£72.

MARSEILLES

1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£70.	Return	£105.
	"B"	"	"	£64.	"	£95.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£50.	"	£75.
	"B"	"	"	£46.	"	£69.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGER AT REDUCED RATES
PROPOSED SAILINGS.

STEAMERS,	Leave Y'HAMA.	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG.	Leave S'PORE.	Due at M'SEILLES, if calling	Due at LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NORE	Sept. 26	Oct. 3	Oct. 8	Oct. 14	Nov. 9	Nov. 15 1916.
NAGOYA	Nov. 8	Nov. 18	Nov. 24	Nov. 30	Dec. 30 1916	Jan. 7
NAMUR	Dec. 6	Dec. 16	Dec. 22 1916	Dec. 28 1916	Jan. 27	Feb 3
KASHMIR	Dec. 20	Dec. 30	Jan. 5	Jan. 11	Feb. 10	Feb. 17

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO
FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £58 Single. £87 Return, 2nd Saloon £42 Single: £63 Return
FARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £54 Single. 2nd Saloon £40 Single.
All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.
Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to-

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT

28

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	§ SUWA MARU Capt. T. Sekine.	21,000	THURSDAY, 26th Aug, at Noon.
	§ ATSUTA MARU Capt. T. Sato	16,000	THURSDAY, 9th Sept., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	§ AKI MARU Capt. Noma,	12,500	TUESDAY, 7th Sept., at 4 P.M.
	§ TAMBA MARU Capt. Nagasuye	12,500	TUESDAY, 21st Sept., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	§ TANGO MARU Capt. Soyeda,	13,500	TUESDAY, 14th Sept., at 4 P.M.
	§ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda,	9000	FRIDAY, 15th Oct., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON	TOSA MARU Capt. Takano,	10,000	FRIDAY, 3rd Sept.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	RANGOON MARU Capt. H. Nomura,	8,000	MONDAY, 6th Sept.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	IYO MARU Capt. Okamoto	12,500	FRIDAY, 27th Aug.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MIYASAKI MARU Capt. Terasaka	16,000	FRIDAY, 27th Aug., at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda,	9600	SUNDAY, 12th Sept., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HAKATA MARU Capt. Kawashima	12,000	FRIDAY, 27th Aug.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London	1st	Single	Yen	600.	To Marseilles	1st	Single	Yen	550
" "	"	Return	"	900.	" "	"	Return	"	825
" "	2nd	Single	"	400.	" "	2nd	Single	"	360
	"	Return	"	605.	" "	"	Return	"	550

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.0
" " " " Montreal £60.3.0
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.
" " " 1st Return £37.10.
To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne, 1st Single £41.
" " 1st Return £72. " " 1st Return £73.16.
To Yokohama, 1st Return $150. To Kobe, 1st Return $135.
" " 2nd " $90. " " 2nd " $83.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1941. 5

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station :—

Novara | *Miyasaki Maru*
Chiyo Maru | *Tjilatjap*
Cordillere |

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
Europe (London 1st inst. via Siberia) ...	*Novara*...	26th inst.
Europe (English Mail)	*Sardinia*...	28th inst.
America (ex *Manchuria*)	*Aki Maru*	29th inst.
... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Saigon	*Standard*... ...	Thursday, 26th, 8.00 A.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	*Keijo Maru* ...	Thursday, 26 h, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Marseilles & London ...	*Suwa Maru* ...	Thursday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI and NORTH CHINA (EUROPE via SIBERIA) ... (Shanghai British P.O. Tuesday, 31st inst.)	*Sinkiang* ...	Thursday, 26th. Registration ... 2.15 P.M. Letters ... 3.00 P.M.
Swatow	*Hupeh* ...	Thursday, 26th, 11.0 A.M.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin ...	*Chenyeh ng*	Thursday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via KOBE ... ... (EUROPE via SIBERIA) ... [Shanghai Brit. P.O. Tuesday, 31st inst.]	*Miyasaki Maru*	Thursday, 26th Registration ... 5.00 P.M. Friday, 27th, Letters ... 9.00 A.M.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	*Hanoi*	Friday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	*Kutsang* ...	Friday, 27th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haiman* ...	Friday, 27th, 2.00 P.M.
STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN EGYPT and EUROPE ... ... The Parcel Mail will be closed to-morrow, at 10 A.M.	*Novara* ...	Friday, 27th. Registration... 3.15 P.M. Letters ... 4.00 P.M.
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Loksang*	Friday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin, and New Guinea via Thursday Island	*Aldenham*...	Saturday, 28th. Registration ... 9.15 A.M. Letters ... 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands ...	*Loongsang* ...	Saturday, 28th, 2.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI and NORTH CHINA (EUROPE via SIBERIA) [Shanghai Brit. P.O. Wednesday, 1st Sept.]	*Sardinia* ...	Saturday, 28th Registration 3.15 P.M. Letters ... 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	*Luchow*	Saturday, 28th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui ...	*Kaijo Maru* ...	Tuesday, 31st, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco and United Kingdom via Canada [... ...	*China* ...	Tuesday, 31st, Registration ...10.15 A.M. Letters ... 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haitan*	Tuesday, 31st 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	*Taming*	Tuesday 31st, 3.00 P.M. —SEPTEMBER:—
Pakhoi and Haiphong	*Sungkiang* ...	Wednesday, 1st, 8.00 A.M.
Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, and Port Moresby (via Batavia)	*Tjikini*	Wednesday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin...	*Huichow* ...	Friday, 3rd. 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island ...	*Changsha*	Saturday, 4th, Registration ... 10.15 A.M. Letters ... 11.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via MOJI, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA. ... ... (EUROPE via SIBERIA) [Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 11th Sept.]	*Monteagle* ...	Wednesday 8th, Registration ... 10.15 A.M. Letters ... 11.00 A.M.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Choung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Saikung, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Wuchow and Sam Shui	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kongmoon	Except Saturdays 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtam and Sanmei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shanchuan	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

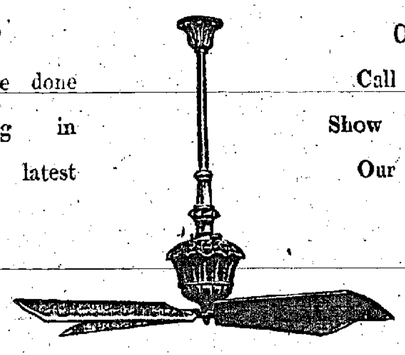
From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmun	6.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.
Kumtauk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

FANS! FANS!! FANS!!!

KEEP
It can be done by investing in one of our latest type desk or ceiling fans.



COOL.
Call at our Show Room. Our fans keep the flag flying.

Ship Cabin Fans a Specialty.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.
Telegraphic Address: "MARINEWORK." Telephone 258
[32

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 25th.

On London :—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/9 7/16
Bank Bills, on demand.....	1/9 3/8
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/9 7/16
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	1/9 15/16
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/16
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/10 1/16
On Paris :—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.55
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.56
On Germany :—	
On demand	nom.
On New York :—	
Bank Bills, on demand.....	41 3/8
Credits, at 60 days' sight.....	nom.
On Bombay :—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demands	134 1/2
On Calcutta :—	
Telegraphic Transfer,.....	nom.
Bank, on demand.....	134 1/2
On Shanghai :—	
Bank, at sight	78 1/4
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama :—On demand.....	86
On Manila :—On demand—Pesos—85	
On Singapore :—On demand	76 1/4
On Batavia :—On demand	106 3/4
On Haiphong :—On demand	9 % p.m.
On Saigon :—On demand	8 1/4 % p.m.
On Bangkok :—On demand	86 1/4
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate ...	$11.20 n.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	59.50
Bar Silver, per oz.	29 7/8d

ON SALE.

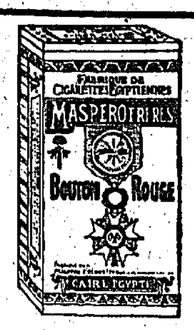
HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1914.
Revised by the Members.

PRICE ... ... $5.

Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1913.

The Ship of the Desert is no less famous than

Bouton Rouge and **Felucca** EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES



A Luxury to the man of Taste.

These two Perfect Brands are made by Messrs. MASPERO FRÈRES in Cairo

Connoisseurs know that Egyptian Cigarettes are the purest, most fragrant and aromatic Cigarettes in the world and they must be made in Egypt where climatic conditions alone are favourable to their perfection.

Sole Agents:
British-American Tobacco Company, (China), HONG KONG.

MP6

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1915.

Stocks.	No. of Shares	Value	Paid up.	Closing Quotations.	Return on basis of last div'd.
Banks.—					
Hongkong & S'hai. Bank. Corporation	120,000	$125	all	$830, sellers	6½ p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited ...	60,000	$12	all	$11	
China Light and Power Company, Ld. ..	50,000	$5	all	$4.40, sales	8½ p.c.
	50,000	$1	all	$1.10, buyers	
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ld	200,000	$10	all	$8.90, sellers	7½ p.c.
Cotton Mills.—					
S'hai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld. ...	40,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 102, buyers	
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	100,000	Tls. 10	all	Tls. 15½, buyers	
International Cotton Manuf'ing Co., Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 91, buyers	8½ p.c.
Laou Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 87½	
Soeyohee Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 45, buyers	
Ewo Cotton Spin'g. & Weaving Co., Ld	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 177½, buy.	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ld. (in Liquidation)	125,000	$10	all	$8, sales	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited ...	40,000	$7½	$6	$34	4½ p.c.
Docks and Wharves.—					
H'kong. & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ld.	60,000	$50	all	$75	5 p.c.
H'kong. and Whampoa Dock Co., Ld...	50,000	$50	all	$73½, buyers	4½ p.c.
S'hai. Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls 64, buyers	
S'hai. and Hongkew Wharf Co. Ld...	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 50	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited... ...	400,000	$10	all	$8.15, buyers	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited ...	60,000	$10	all	$43	7½ p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited ...	20,000	$50	all	$116	5 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited ...	6,500	$25	all	$185	5½ p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ld. ..	60,000	$10	all	$23, sellers	7½ p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	325,000	5/-	all	$5.15, sal./$5.20, buy.	6 p.c.
Insurances.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$393, buyers	6 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited ...	20,000	$100	$20	$162, sal. & buy.	7p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ...	8,000	$250	$50	$407, sales	7 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls 165, buyers	
Union Insurance Society, Limited ...	12,400	$250	$100	$972, buyers	6½ p.c.
Yangtsze Insurance Association Ld ..	12,000	$100	$50	$243, buyers @ Ex 73	
Lands and Buildings.—					
H'kong. Land Invest. Agency Co., Ld	50,000	$100	all	$110	6½ p.c
Hongkong Central Estate, Ld. ...	10,000	$100	all	$100	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ld.	25,000	$100	$75	$200	
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ld	150,000	$10	all	$6½, buyers	6 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ld.	6,000	$50	$30	$40, buyers	7½ p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 102	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	$50	all	$71, buyers	6 p.c
Mantschappij tot Mijn., Boschen Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat ...	250,000	Gls. 10	all	Tls. 38, sellers 37½, buy.	
Mining.—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ld.	1,000,000	£1	all	30/-, buyers	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld	200,000	£1	all	$4, sellers	
Tronoh Mines, Limited ...	160,000	£1	all	31/-, buyers	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited ...	25,000	$10	all	$9½, buyers	8 p.c.
	50,000	$10	$1	$0.80, buyers	
Refineries.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	$100	all	$128, sellers	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7 000	$100	all	$39½, sales	
Steamship Companies.—				$40/41, sales	
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ld...	30,000	$25	all	$0 40, buyer [sal.	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited.	20,000	$50	all	$65½, buy./$66,	6 p.c.
H'kong., Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ld.	80,000	$15	all	$22¾, sellers	4 p.c.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld	60,000 pref. 60 000 def.	£5	all	comb. $148, sel. $146, buy. prof. $56½, buy. def. $92, sal.	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ld	4,047,600	£1	all	9/-, sales	8 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited ...	40,000	$10	all	$36½, sellers	5½ p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	all	$29.	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$5	all	$5.10, buyers	8½ p.c.
Stores and Dispensaries.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited ...	21,000	$7	all	$6.97, sellers	7½ p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	90,000	$10	all	$6.90, sal. & buy.	9 p.c
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	$10	all	$18	6 p.c.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, *Share Brokers.*

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [118

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds :—	
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-	$15,000,000
Silver	$18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Court of Directors.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale—Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. | P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.
Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.
London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

Hongkong Interest Allowed.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [9

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office:—Wall Street, New York.
London Office:—Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) $3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS 4,120,000
(Gold) $7,370,000

All kinds of FOREIGN and LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
9, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 12th May, 1915. 784

THE BANK OF CHINA. GOVERNMENT BANK

(Specially Authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1913.)

Authorised Capital	$60,000 000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

Shanghai: Nanking: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu. Anching, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. Hankow: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. Tientsin: Paoting, Tongshan, Luanhsien, Tsanghsien, Hsingtai. Hangchow: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. Kaifeng: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkeu. Tsinan. Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Lunchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. Taiyuan: Yuncheng. Foochow. Changchun: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Taitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. Canton. Kueyang. Peking: Kuchuu, Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:
Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange
Hongkong, 13th October, 1914 [754

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter).

Capital Subscribed	Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up	" 12,500,000
Reserve Funds	" 3,970,000

President: Kazuyoshi Yagiu, Esq.
Vice-President: Kojuro Nakagawa, Esq.

Directors.
Ivetoshi Sada, Esq.
Kyoroku Yamanari, Esq
Shingo Minami, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

Branches and Agencies.

Akou	Kagi	Makung	Taichu
Amoy	Karenko	Osaka	Tainan
Canton	Keelung	Shanghai	Taito
Foochow	Kinkiang	Singapore	Takow
Giran	Kobe	Shinchiku	Tamsui
Hongkong	London	Swatow	Tokyo

London Bankers:—
PARR'S BANK,
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
Correspondents at Cheribon, Cheshun, Dairen, Fusan, Hollo, Jolo, Macassar, Makden, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Semarang, Seoul Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zamboanga.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, Des Vœux Road.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Y. KIKUCHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1915. [556

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK
(Netherlands India Commercial Bank.)

Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	Fl. 30,000,000 (£2,500,000)
Paid-up Capital...	Fl. 19,943,000 (£1,662,000
Reserve Fund	Fl. 7,777,750 (£648,100

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Williams Deacons Bank.
Swiss Bankverein.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager,
No. 8, Des Vœux Road Central.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1915. [12

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up "	562,500
Reserve Fund "	500,000

Bankers:
Bank of England,
and
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1915. [755

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